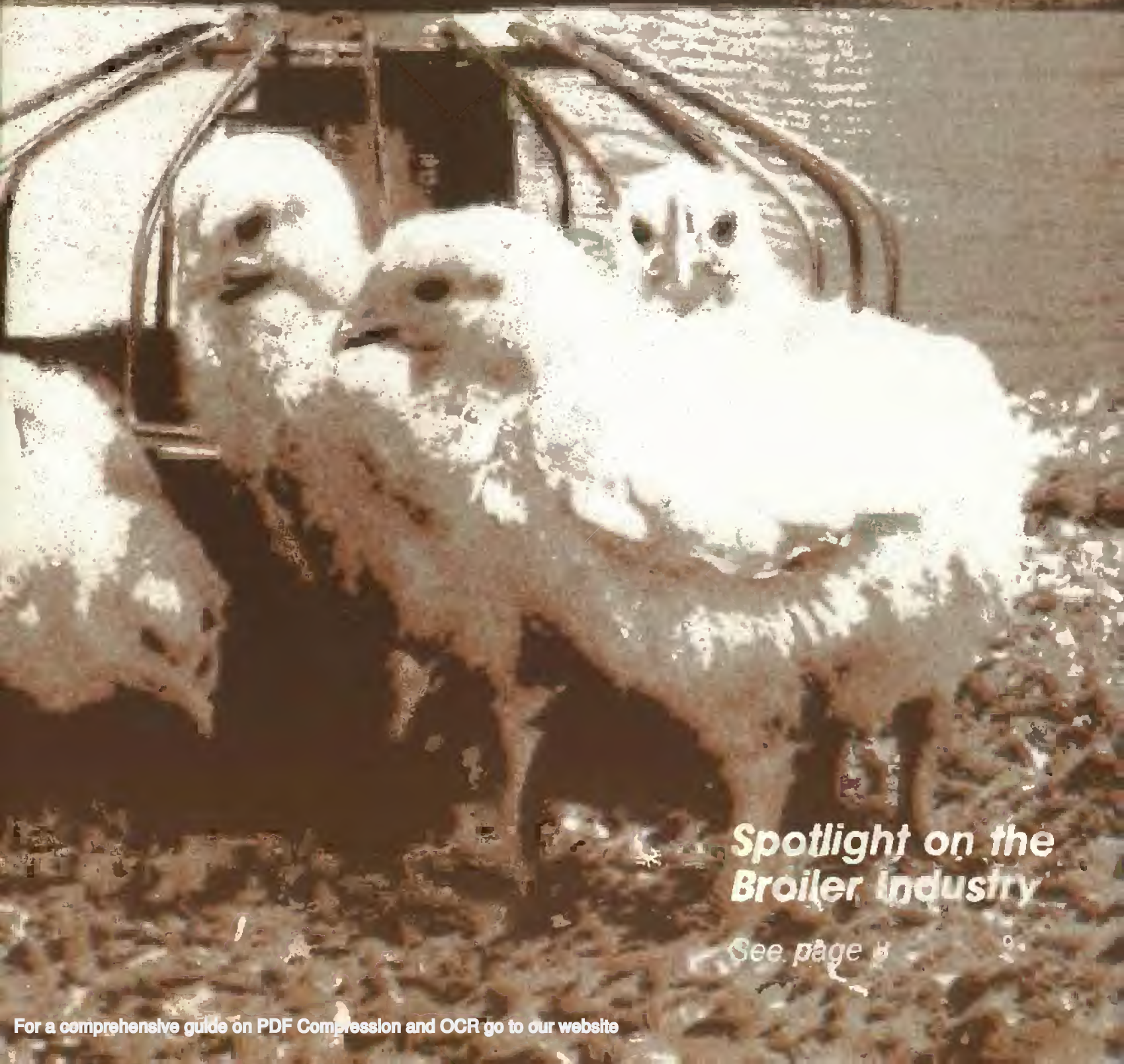


AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

October 1981

Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture



**Spotlight on the
Broiler Industry**

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

October 1981/AO-70



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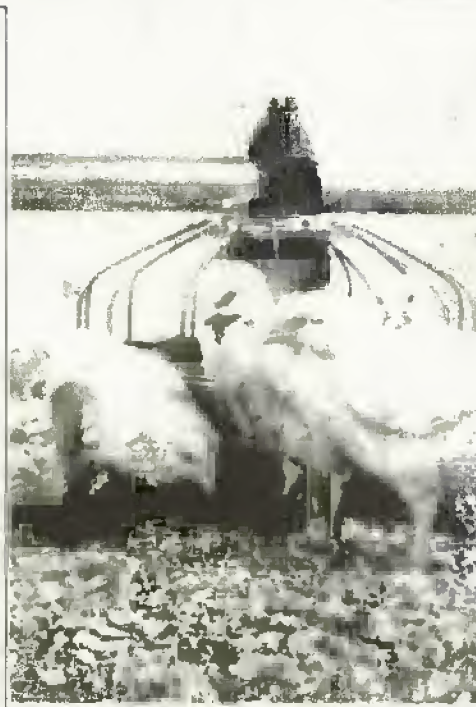
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In Brief . . . News of the Broiler Industry, World Grain Crops, and Interest Rates

Large prospective U.S. crops and slow economic growth here and abroad continue to dominate the agricultural economy. Early September conditions pointed to a record U.S. grain harvest, with production of food grains up 17 percent from last season and feed grains up 22 percent. Price estimates for soybeans and corn in 1981/82 were revised downward as anticipated production rose. Yield estimates for wheat changed marginally.

Interest rates in the farm credit system, currently at historic highs, will rise still further through yearend, even if market rates decline moderately as expected. Farm Credit Banks' average cost of funds will rise as they turn over outstanding bonds at current high rates.

Broiler producers in 1981 are increasing output an estimated 6 percent over the 11 billion pounds produced last year. With feed costs declining, production during October-December will likely be around 5 percent larger than a year ago. Both the shorter production cycle for broilers, compared with beef and pork, and the industry's integrated structure allows producers to react rapidly to market forces. The development of technology enabling large-scale production has fostered the growth of large firms, with hatching and slaughter capacity, who contract the growing phase to farmers.



World grain production, boosted by large prospective U.S. crops, is expected to climb 4 percent to a record total in 1981/82. Consumption and trade are also forecast to achieve record levels. Carryover stocks at the end of the year, however, while increasing, will remain low compared with the late 1970's, likely equaling 13 percent of use (or 1-1/2 month's consumption).

World trade will also reach a record high this season, pushed up by abundant exportable supplies of wheat and coarse grains, plus anticipated heavy imports by the USSR and China. Rice trade, however, is likely to contract sharply from calendar 1981's record level because of improved crops in South Korea and elsewhere.

The general economic outlook continues to be clouded by the persistence of high interest rates. Long-term bond rates have continued upward, setting records in early September. And short-term interest rates stayed at near-record levels through early September. The recently enacted tax cuts are expected to provide a boost to saving, which would increase the supply of loanable funds and thus put some downward pressure on interest rates. Although analysts disagree on the extent and timing of this increase in savings, some relief from high rates is expected in 1982.

Retail food prices, after rising 8.6 percent from 1979 to 1980, are forecast up about 8 percent this year. This would be the sixth time in the last 7 years that food prices have risen less than prices for nonfood goods and services. The large grain crops forecast for this year will have little impact on 1981 food prices, but they may moderate food prices in 1982 if lower feed costs lead to increased livestock production.

Will there be enough land? While it's true, as some point out, that "they're not making any more land," the United States is a long way from running out of it. The real question is how much and what quality of land will be made available for food and fiber production. The answer depends on economics, technology, and public policy.



Agricultural Economy

Large prospective U.S. crops and slow economic growth here and abroad continue to dominate the agricultural economy. Early September conditions pointed to a record U.S. grain harvest, with production of food grains up 17 percent from last season and feed grains up 22 percent. Price estimates for soybeans and corn in 1981/82 were revised downward as anticipated production rose. Yield estimates for wheat changed marginally.

World grain supplies will likely rise 2 percent this season, with U.S. production climbing 20 percent from 1980's drought-depressed levels and foreign output edging up less than 1 percent. An anticipated poor Soviet harvest—the third in a row—will depress foreign grain output.

This fall's large grain crops will replenish both U.S. and world ending stocks. A 4-percent improvement in foreign stocks combined with a 25-percent rise in U.S. stocks would bring the total up 11 percent to 191 million metric tons—or 13 percent of expected world use.

U.S. and world economic prospects offer only weak support for agricultural prices. Most developed countries are fighting inflation with tight monetary policies that have raised interest rates, slowed growth, and restricted trade. Consequently, global economic growth remains slow and will continue so through next year. With only sluggish gains anticipated in U.S. consumers' incomes, consumer demand offers only moderate support for farm prices—a situation particularly critical for livestock producers.

On the other hand, livestock producers face more favorable feed costs. The larger supplies and lower prices of feed grains will likely raise domestic feed use 4 percent in 1981/82 to 130 million tons. Likewise, the volume of U.S. grain exports will likely grow 11 percent.

Given the near-term outlook for demand, livestock expansion in response to more favorable feed costs would restrain expected price gains, particularly for cattle. Summer marketings of fed cattle rose above a year ago and depressed prices; this, in combination with reduced summer placements, left the fewest cattle in feedlots on September 1 since 1975. Consequently, marketings should decline and prices strengthen in the fourth quarter.

Farm Bill Update

On Friday, September 18, the Senate approved its amended version of the Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 by a vote of 49 to 32. The legislation is now being considered by the House of Representatives.

The 1981 legislation includes both new and revised provisions for a wide range of programs including: dairy, wool and mohair, wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, rice, peanuts, soybeans, sugar, grain reserves, agricultural exports, P.L. 480, research and extension, and resource conservation. A complete rundown on the 1981 farm bill will be prepared for *Agricultural Outlook* as soon as work on the legislation is completed.

Hog prices will likely remain steady or decline for the rest of the year, as pork supplies rise seasonally but stay below year-ago levels. Weak demand and continued large total meat production will likely weaken broiler prices.

In contrast to grains, noncitrus fruit supplies will drop moderately this fall, boosting prices. An indicated smaller pack of major vegetables, plus below normal carry-over, point to decreased supplies and higher prices for most canned and frozen vegetables this fall and winter.

Meanwhile, two crops with small outturns last year—potatoes and peanuts—will recover this season. Summer potato production is estimated 17 percent above last year's record low, but this would still be the second smallest crop on record. Acreage of fall potatoes is up and, combined with improved yields, should produce a crop 9 percent above 1981. Peanut production will raise supplies sufficiently to reverse this year's sharp jump in peanut prices.

A prospective 39-percent increase in cotton production over 1980 has been pushing prices down for several months. Ending stocks next August could rise to 5 million bales from this season's 2.7 million. *[Lorna Aldrich (202) 447-2317]*

Farm Credit Conditions

Interest rates in the farm credit system, currently at historic highs, will rise still further through yearend, particularly at Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations. Farm Credit Banks' average cost of funds will rise as they turn over outstanding bonds at current high rates, even if market rates decline moderately as expected. And since farmers are unlikely to pay back a large amount of their debt this fall, farmers' debt load will expand in 1981.

Those willing and able to pay current rates will find credit readily available; agricultural banks are carrying a low level of loans compared with their deposits. The average loan-to-deposit ratio for agricultural banks is now only slightly above the low levels that prevailed earlier this year. Although lenders report that their outstanding loans have become riskier, this is still not a serious concern.

Agricultural Interest Rates at Historic Highs

	1980				1981				
	Jan	Apr	July	Oct	Jan	Apr	May 8	July 16	Sept. 16
	Percent								
Bank prime rate	15.3	19.5	11.5	14.0	20.0	17.0	19.0	20.5	20.0
Feeder cattle loans ¹	13.5	17.0	14.0	14.3	17.3	16.5	NA	17.8	NA
Production Credit Assn. ²	12.1	13.6	13.3	12.0	12.9	14.2	³ 14.5	³ 15.2	15.7
Federal Land Banks ³	9.8	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.7
Farm Credit System cost of bonds (most recent sales)									
Fed. Int. Credit Banks	12.8	17.2	8.3	12.0	14.9	13.7	15.5	15.9	—
Fed. Land Bank	12.6	17.2	8.7	12.0	14.6	13.9	15.5	16.0	—
FmHA operating loans	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.5	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.5
FmHA farm ownership loans	10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
for natural disasters	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
FmHA economic emergency (short term production)	10.5	12.0	11.5	11.5	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.8	14.8
CCC commodity loans									
1980 crop	na	na	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	—
1981 crop	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	14.5	14.5	—

¹ Seventh Federal Reserve District—average of typical rates at agricultural banks, first day of the quarter. Source: Agricultural Finance Databook, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ² Rates exclude some borrowing costs. ³ USDA estimate based on FCA reports of interest rates charged by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

NA - not available.
na - not applicable.

Livestock producers are experiencing the greatest financial stress, particularly those operating with a high proportion of borrowed funds. However, financial conditions for cattle feeders could improve moderately later this year and into 1982 as fed cattle prices improve relative to feed costs.
[Stephen Gabriel (202) 447-7340]

LIVESTOCK HIGHLIGHTS

Cattle

Most of the large number of cattle placed on feed this spring should have been marketed by mid-October, and the reduced fed beef supplies for the fourth quarter should lend some strength to prices. Cattle placed on feed in the 7 major feeding States during June, July, and August declined 9, 28, and 12 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. At the same time, feedlot marketings for these months were 3, 6, and 9 percent larger, respectively. This combination of reduced feedlot placements and increased marketings left the fewest cattle on feed on September 1 since 1975.

Consequently, feedlot marketings in mid-fall through early winter will be lower than a year ago. In sharp contrast to last winter when large numbers of overweight fed cattle burdened the market, feedlot marketings remained current this summer. The price impact of increased cattle slaughter during August and September was minimized because cattle feeders held down slaughter weights. Whereas steer carcass weights (federally inspected, dressed) averaged 720 pounds this past winter, in August they remained near 690 pounds. Slaughter weights remained lower through mid-September.

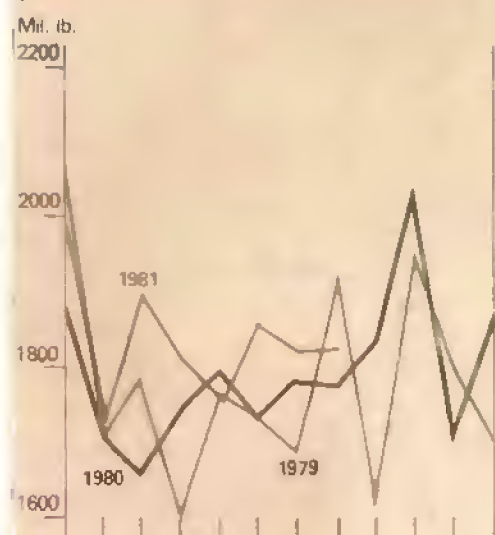
Continued negative feeding margins combined with favorable grazing conditions are behind the present decline in feedlot inventories. However, lower prospective grain prices, seasonal deterioration in grazing conditions, and some modest strength in fed cattle prices this fall could push fall placements well above last year's level. Since consumer spending for meat is not expected to increase much before next summer, any sizable increase in feedlot placements may continue to restrict price gains for fed cattle and, consequently, for feeder cattle.

Prices of Choice 900-1,100 pound steers at Omaha declined from near \$70 per cwt in late June and early July to the mid-\$60's as fed cattle marketings increased. Prices were further held down by seasonal increases in hog slaughter, although the volume remains below a year ago. Fed steer prices are expected to increase to the upper \$60's in the fourth quarter as fed cattle marketings decline. Prices are likely to be strongest late in the quarter. The larger feedlot placements expected this fall will place additional pressure on cattle prices by mid-winter if fed cattle marketings don't stay current.

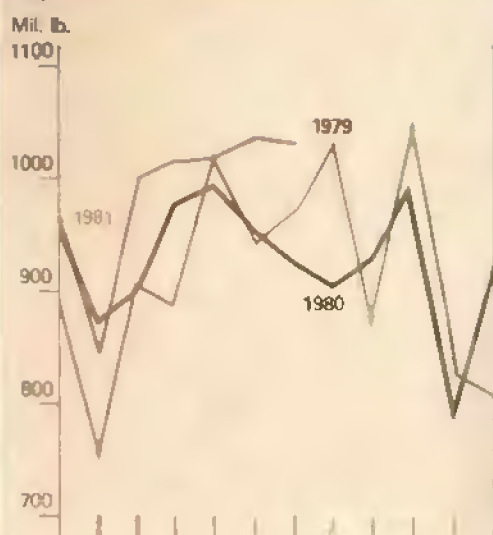
Yearling feeder steers at Kansas City again are selling near fed cattle prices, after selling at a discount of \$4 to \$5 per cwt in July. Although feeder cattle marketings will rise seasonally in the fall as grazing conditions deteriorate, lower grain prices and slightly higher fed cattle prices will likely support prices for yearling feeder cattle near those for fed cattle. However, losses since mid-1979 and continued constraints on consumer budgets will hold down gains in feeder cattle prices as cattle feeders strive to return a profit. [Ron Gustafson (202) 447-8636]

Supplies Update: Livestock and Products

Beef¹



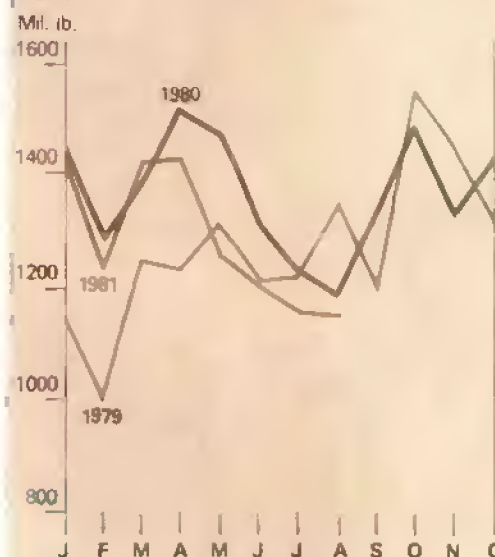
Broilers²



Eggs³



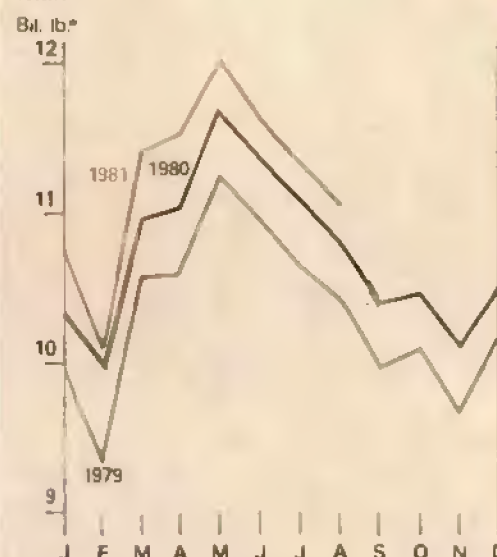
Pork¹



Turkeys²



Milk⁴



¹Commercial production.

²Federally inspected slaughter, certified.

³Farm production. ⁴Total production.

Hogs

Pork producers in the 14 major producing States indicated intentions on September 1 to have 6 percent fewer sows farrow during September-November than a year earlier; they had planned an 11-percent drop for this period on June 1. Furthermore, farrowing intentions for December 1981-February 1982 indicate reductions of only 1 percent from a year earlier. Sharply higher hog prices and declining corn prices changed intentions, primarily in the Corn Belt.

The June-August pig crop totaled 20.3 million head, 1 percent fewer than last year, because pigs saved per litter rose from 7.18 a year ago to 7.37, the highest since 1968.

Hog slaughter for the next quarter will be drawn largely from market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds on September 1, which dropped 8 percent from last year. In the fall, commercial slaughter is expected to decline 7 to 9 percent from last year, with prices at seven selected markets averaging \$47 to \$51 per cwt.

In August, commercial slaughter was about 2 percent below a year earlier. However, last summer's hog slaughter was distorted by above-normal temperatures that reduced daily weight gains. Barrow and gilt prices at 7 markets averaged \$50.92 per cwt during August. [Ieland Southard (202) 447-8636]

Dairy

Total U.S. milk production during January-August was 3.3 percent greater than a year earlier. August production was up 2.6 percent, marking the 28th straight month that output exceeded year-ago levels. This now equals the previous record-long expansion phase, which ran from October 1975 to January 1978.

However, production increases have been slowing since April. While milk cow numbers during April-August averaged about 0.8 percent above a year earlier, the gains in output per cow slowed from 4 percent in April to 1.9 percent in August. This slowing was associated with the unchanged concentrate feeding from 1980 to 1981.

With large feed crops this fall and the resulting lower cost of dairy concentrate, gains in feeding will likely occur—boosting gains in output per cow later this year. In addition, the July 1 ratio of replacements per 100 milk cows was 42.6—the largest on record. Thus, the dairy herd will likely be above 1980 at yearend. On balance, milk production is expected to stay above a year earlier for the rest of 1981, with total output likely to be about 3 percent larger than the 128.4 billion pounds (58.2 million metric tons) of 1980.

Farm milk prices declined seasonally from January to July, but increased in August, reflecting the normal pattern of butterfat content. However, the year-over-year rate of price increase has slowed. The all-milk price in August averaged \$13.50 per cwt, 60 cents below January and 5.5 percent (70 cents) above a year ago. In January, the year-over-year gain was 10.2 percent (\$1.30).

With production expected to remain large relative to use for the rest of the year—and if the October support level remains unchanged—only a small seasonal increase in prices can be expected this fall, leaving the 1981 average price for all milk up about 6 percent. However, if the support price is raised to 75 percent of parity on October 1, prices could average 7 percent higher for the year. Coupled with increased marketings, cash receipts for the sale of milk and cream will likely be up 8 to 11 percent for 1981.

Prices for dairy products in the major wholesale markets have remained nearly unchanged since last fall. This price stability reflects continuing surplus production plus the decision not to raise price supports on April 1. Gains in retail prices should be relatively small this fall. For the year, retail prices are forecast to average about 8 percent higher than in 1980. [Clifford M. Carman (202) 447-8636]

Turkeys

Turkey producers have been very responsive to market shifts during the past year. Hatchery activity slowed as prices dropped relative to costs during January-April, but increased when prices increased during May-July. Turkey production in the third quarter was 1 percent above last year and is forecast to increase 4 percent from last year in the fourth quarter. Loss of turkey poults is expected to be near normal this year after rising last year, helping increase turkey production. Also, more heavy-breed turkeys have been hatched this year, which should increase average slaughter weights.

Wholesale prices for young hen turkeys in New York did not decline seasonally in the second quarter because storage stocks of frozen turkeys were low and producers added to stocks early this year. Thus, these large stocks are now weakening prices and may be discouraging contracting for holiday delivery. Prices for young hen turkeys in New York likely averaged about 63 cents during July-September, down from 68 cents last year. Even if total meat supplies decline as expected in the fourth quarter, large stocks will likely hold turkey prices to an average of 70 to 73 cents a pound—below the 73 cents of last year. [Allen J. Baker (202) 447-8636]

Eggs

Unfavorable returns and high interest rates continue to discourage egg producers. Eggs set for hen replacements are still trailing year-earlier levels as producers “make do” with their present flocks. The rate of lay has remained relatively high, and producers are replacing their less productive hens. Thus, egg production has been maintained near year-earlier levels so far this year. Egg production may be down 1 percent from 1980 in the fourth quarter.

August egg prices in New York averaged about 73 cents a dozen, about the same as a year ago. Egg prices probably averaged 73 cents for the entire third quarter, up from 70 cents last year. Prices usually strengthen in the fourth quarter, when more eggs are used in holiday baking. This year, prices may average 74 to 77 cents during October-December, compared with 77 cents in 1980. [Allen J. Baker (202) 447-8636]

CROP HIGHLIGHTS

Feed Grains

The 1981 feed grain crop, based on conditions as of September 1, is forecast at a record 241 million metric tons, nearly 6 million above the August forecast and 3 million above the previous record set in 1979. The forecast corn crop of 7.94 billion bushels (201.7 million tons) is up slightly from the 1979 record. Total feed grain supplies are projected at 274 million tons—9 percent above last year, but 3.5 percent below 1979/80.

The estimate of corn feed use for 1981/82 was raised 50 million bushels (1.3 million tons) to 4.250 million (105 million tons) because of the larger prospective supplies and lower prices. Feed use of all feed grains is expected to be up about 4 percent in 1981/82 to 130 million tons. The September estimate of corn exports for 1981/82 remains unchanged at 2,450 million bushels.

With a larger corn crop in prospect, carryover stocks will likely increase more than previously estimated. By the end of the 1981/82 marketing year, corn carryover stocks will likely exceed 1.4 billion bushels, with total feed grain stocks estimated at 1.9 billion (46 million tons).

The larger supplies and expected buildup of stocks have dampened the price outlook for 1981 crops. Corn prices at the farm in 1981/82 are now projected at \$2.60 to \$2.95 a bushel, compared with last month's forecast of \$2.70 to \$3.15 and the 1980/81 price of \$3.15. [Robert Green (202) 447-8444]

Wheat

A substantial increase (14 percent) in acreage harvested and a moderate rise (0.7 bushel per acre) in average yields from last year have resulted in record 1981 wheat production of 2.75 billion bushels. The supply of wheat for 1981/82 will also be an alltime high at 3.74 billion. However, prospects for record disappearance—particularly exports—will consume nearly all of this year's crop, leaving yearend stocks up only moderately from a year earlier.

Reflecting the large supply, farm wheat prices have been the lowest in 3 years and are likely to average slightly below last season's \$3.96 a bushel. As a result, a 15-percent acreage set-aside program has been announced for the 1982 wheat crop. *[Allen G. Schienbels (202) 447-8776]*

Rice

Prospects for a record U.S. rice crop and weaker export demand—due to continued favorable growing conditions in major importing countries—point to a substantial buildup of U.S. rice stocks in 1981/82. In September, the rice crop was forecast at a record 178.6 million cwt., almost a fourth more than last year. Although domestic use may expand, total utilization this year may fall far short of production, with carryover stocks possibly climbing to over 50 million cwt. Farm prices are projected to average \$9 to \$11 per cwt. down from 1980/81's \$12. *[Sam Evans (202) 447-8444]*

Soybeans

In September, the estimate for 1981 crop soybeans was revised upward by 72 million bushels to 2.089 million, which would be the second largest crop on record. While supplies will be up 12 percent, use is expected to grow only 9 percent. Consequently, stocks are forecast to build, with season average prices dropping to around the 1979/80 level of \$6.28 a bushel.

The U.S. soybean crush is forecast to rise 60 million bushels because of strengthening demand for soybean meal. Further expansion in poultry production and more soybean meal in hog feeding rations should lead to greater use. The season average meal price should fall between \$170 and \$195 a short ton.

The larger crush will yield a 5-percent rise in soybean oil production. Combined with a record carryover of 1.9 billion pounds, oil supplies will reach a new high of 13.7 billion. Domestic disappearance of oil should register a moderate increase due to population growth and improving economic conditions. Oil exports should pick up momentum as Brazilian marketings begin to wind down this fall and importers turn to the United States. Soybean oil prices will likely average 19 to 23 cents a pound this season. *[Leslie L. Herren (202) 447-8444]*

Cotton

The U.S. cotton outlook is dominated by a prospective 39-percent jump in output over 1980. As of September 1, cotton output was forecast at 15.5 million bales—which would be the largest crop since 1953. The expected yield of 540 pounds per harvested acre is just 7 pounds shy of the record set in 1979 and 136 pounds greater than the 1980 yield.

Slow economic activity here and in major foreign textile markets will limit increases in cotton use during 1981/82. U.S. textile mills are expected to consume 6.2 million bales, 0.3 million above 1980/81. This modest gain reflects cotton's price advantage over manmade fibers. U.S. exports of cotton are forecast at 7 million bales, 1.1 million above last season.

So, with production exceeding disappearance, stocks on August 1, 1982, could be around 5 million bales, sharply above this season's beginning level of 2.7 million. Reflecting this stock buildup, cotton prices have been declining for several months. Spot prices in mid-September were a third below a year earlier.

Deficiency payments will be made to eligible upland cotton producers if the average farm price for calendar 1981 is below the target price of 70.87 cents a pound. Through July, prices averaged nearly 73 cents a pound. However, prices during August-December will have much more weight in determining the 1981 average. In mid-August, farm prices averaged about 68 cents a pound. *[Sam Evans (202) 447-8444]*

Tobacco

The September 1 estimate of U.S. tobacco output was 1.97 billion pounds—up 11 percent from 1980, with most of the increase in burley. Fall curing weather can still affect final production. Better growing conditions have improved leaf quality, and with stronger demand, flue-cured prices are averaging well above last season. Beginning stocks were about the same as last year, but the larger crop has put the total supply for 1981/82 (beginning July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for all others) 4 percent above a year earlier.

U.S. manufacturers' imports of tobacco (for consumption) rose during July 1980-June 1981. By September 18, growers had marketed about two thirds of the flue-cured crop, with about 6 percent going under loan. Sales to date averaged \$1.66 a pound, 17 percent above the previous year. According to the quota supply formula, the flue-cured supply remains ample, but even the larger burley crop provides less-than-adequate stocks for aging. An auction sales fee of 0.45 cent a pound for USDA tobacco inspection and certification costs went into effect October 1. *[Robert H. Miller (202) 447-8776]*

Peanuts

Peanut production is forecast at 3.86 billion pounds, 67 percent above last year's drought-damaged crop and just 3 percent short of the 1979 record. With the reduced carryover, the supply for 1981/82 (August-July) is 28 percent above last year. Utilization is expected to stage a substantial recovery. The larger crop should allow retail prices for peanut butter and other peanut products to decline following this year's sharp jump. *[Robert H. Miller (202) 447-8776]*

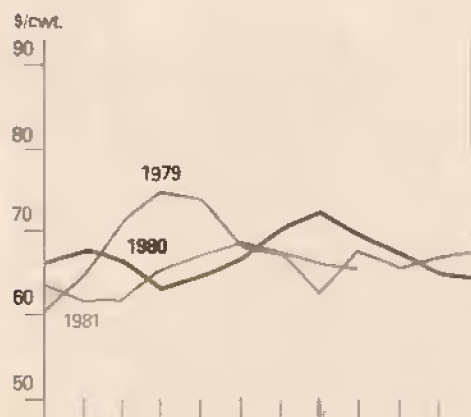
Fruit

Fall supplies of fresh noncitrus fruit are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier because U.S. production, including major tree fruits, grapes, and cranberries, may be 15 percent below 1980's large crop. Apples are forecast 8 percent below last year's record. Grape production will likely decline 26 percent from last year's record, with California table grapes down 4 percent. The pear crop will be 4 percent smaller, and cranberry production 3 percent smaller.

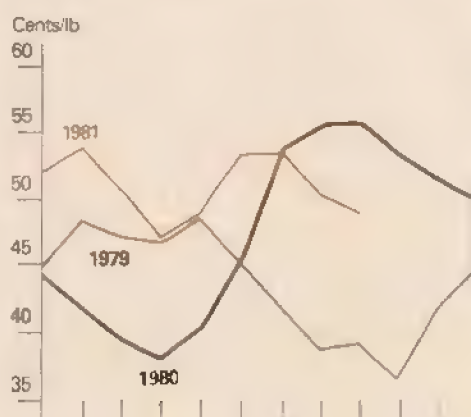
So far, grower prices for fresh apples have been substantially below a year ago. However, they are expected to strengthen this fall because of the smaller crop and prospective strength in foreign demand. In addition, with smaller stocks of most apple products, processors may aggressively bid up prices in Central and Eastern States. *[Ben Huang (202) 447-7290]*

Commodity Market Prices: Monthly Update

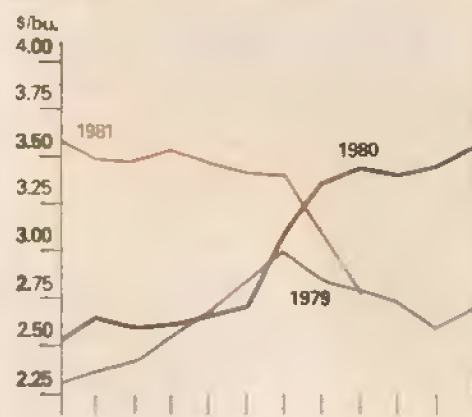
Choice Steers¹



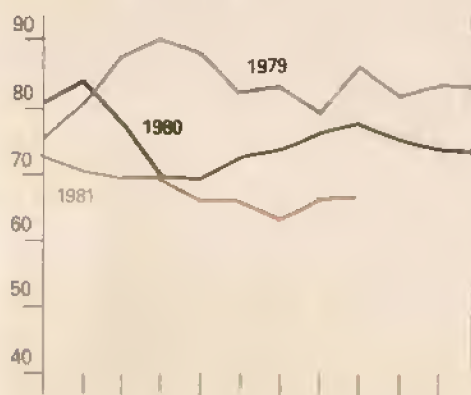
Broilers⁴



Corn⁶



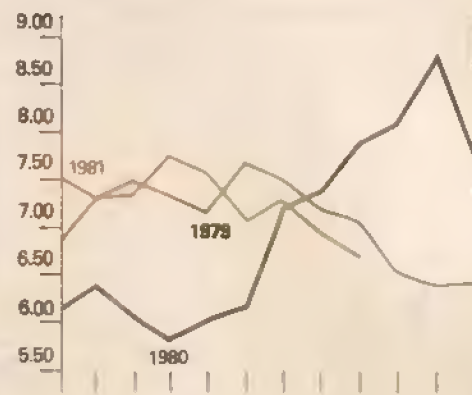
Choice Feeder Cattle²



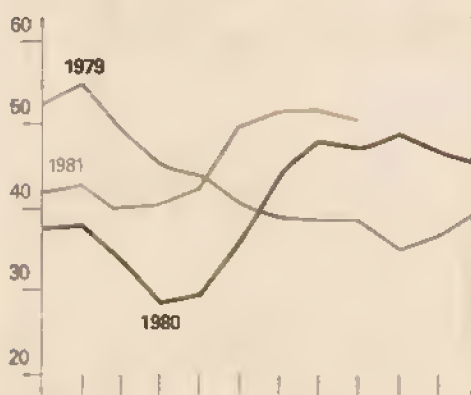
Eggs⁵



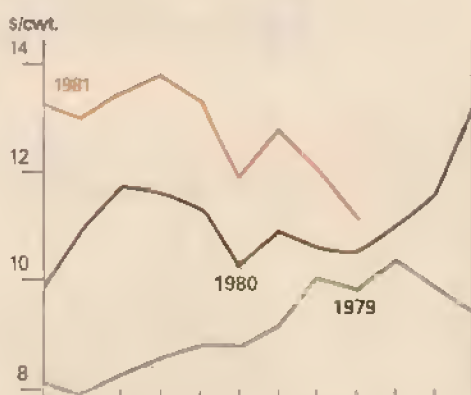
Soybeans⁷



Barrows and Gilts³



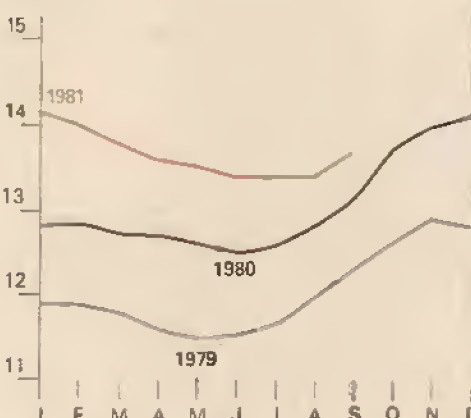
Rice (Rough)



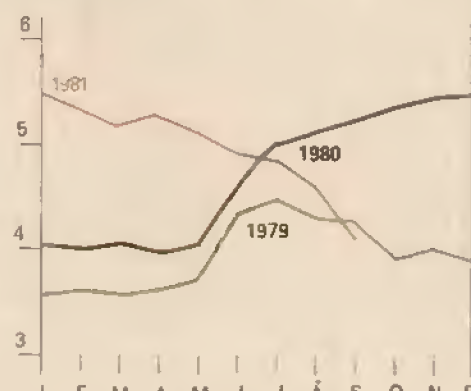
Wheat⁸



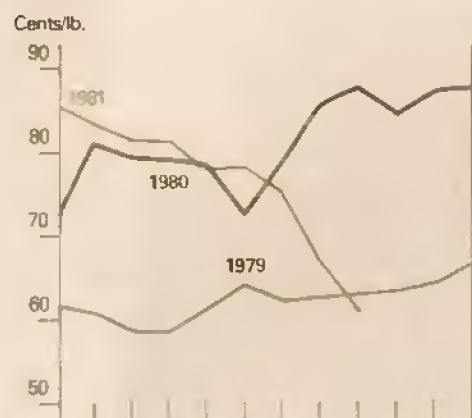
All Milk



Sorghum Grain



Cotton⁹



Prices for most recent month are mid-month prices.
¹Omaha. ²600-700 lbs., Kansas City. ³7 markets.

⁴Wholesale, New York. ⁵Grade A Large, New York.

⁶No. 2 Yellow, Chicago. ⁷No. 1 Yellow, Chicago.
⁸No. 1 HRW, Kansas City.
⁹Average spot market, SLM, 1-16."

Sugar

The world price for raw sugar (f.o.b. Caribbean—Contract No. 11) declined to 11.5 cents a pound in September, after averaging 14.8 cents in August and 16.3 cents in July. Lower prices triggered a U.S. import fee of 1.0 cent a pound on raw sugar, effective September 11; this fee is in addition to the current duty of 0.625 cent. An increase in the import fee to 1.53 cents a pound took effect October 1 to keep raw sugar at the domestic support level of 15 cents a pound.

Continued prospects for a bumper sugarbeet crop in Europe and a record world harvest caused world sugar prices to weaken further during September. Allowing for possible adverse weather, world production is forecast at 90 to 94 million tons for 1981/82—up 5 to 9 percent from last season. Because of greater supplies, lower prices, and population growth, global consumption of sugar will likely rise more than 1 million tons from 1980/81's 89 million.

The U.S. retail price of refined sugar averaged 35.1 cents a pound in August, down for the eighth straight month. U.S. sugar consumption is expected to drop 400,000 tons in 1981 to around 10 million, mainly reflecting the continued expansion in use of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS). Per capita consumption of refined sugar is expected to drop to about 80 pounds in 1981 from 83.7 last year, while per capita consumption of HFCS will likely rise to 18.3 pounds from 1980's 15.2. At the end of July, stocks of sugar (raw and refined) fell about 255,000 tons to a level 12 percent below last year [Robert D. Barry (202) 447-7290]

Vegetables

The acreage planted to fall potatoes is estimated at 1.04 million, 6 percent more than a year ago. If yields equal the average of the past 3 years, the fall crop will be about 287.8 million cwt, 8 percent above the 1980 total. However, yields in the Pacific Northwest are forecast to be well below the record highs of last year, according to industry sources.

In August, the national average price received by potato growers was \$8.60 a cwt—down from \$8.86 in July, but still well above the year-ago price of \$7.64. Prices will decline as the new harvest steps up next month. This winter, they will likely average 15 to 20 percent less than a year ago.

Production forecasts for seven major vegetables contracted for processing in 1981 total 9.41 million tons (8.54 million metric tons), 4 percent below 1980. The indicated smaller pack of major vegetables, plus lower-than-normal carryover of most items, points to reduced supplies and higher prices for most canned and frozen vegetables this fall and winter.

Tomatoes, the largest-volume canned vegetable, will be in particularly short supply this winter. Production under contract this year is forecast at 5.55 million tons, down 10 percent from 1980. California's processing-tomato crop got off to a fast start, with good stands and fruit set. However, extremely hot weather in late June damaged the tomato crop in the Sacramento and northern San Joaquin Valleys. Poor vine conditions, varying ripening times, and small fruit reduced yields severely in some districts. Deliveries during August were far below any recent year. Most processors have announced new higher prices for this year's pack.

Production of late-storage onions is forecast at 19.2 million cwt (872,000 metric tons)—5 percent above 1980, but 5 percent below 1979. The average yield of 362 cwt an acre is 1 cwt below last year. Consumer prices for onions this winter will be moderately lower than a year ago.

Production of dry edible beans in 1981 is forecast at a record 32.1 million cwt (1.45 million metric tons). This is up 23 percent from last year but 2 percent less than the August forecast. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 2.23 million, the second largest on record. Yields are expected to average 1,437 pounds an acre. Reflecting the large crop, prices for most classes of dry beans will be lower this fall and winter than a year ago. However, continued strong export markets—particularly Mexico—will keep grower prices favorable. [Jules V. Powell (202) 447-7290]

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BROILER INDUSTRY

Broiler Expansion To Continue in 1982

Broiler producers in 1981 are increasing output an estimated 6 percent from the 11 billion pounds produced last year. This expansion was encouraged by prospective drops in pork supplies, which in the past led to higher prices for all meats and made broiler production profitable. However, earlier expectations of favorable returns to broiler producers have not been met so far this year. Nevertheless, with feed costs declining, production during October-December will likely be around 5 percent larger than a year ago.

Prospects appear mixed for 1982. Feed costs will be much lower than this year's levels, while nonfeed costs will likely continue upward. The general economy may begin to grow in the last half of the year, spurred by the next scheduled tax cut.

The number of pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks was below 1980 levels from March through July; placements increased in August. During January through March 1982, cumulative placement of pullet chicks 7 to 14 months earlier will be above 1981 but below 1980 levels. These data suggest broiler producers are not anticipating a large increase in production, but may expand up to 2 percent during 1982.

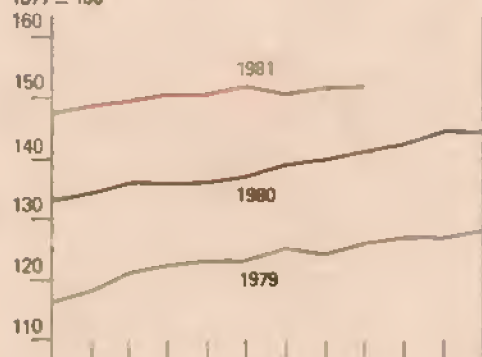
Domestic Consumption Declines

Per capita consumption of chicken in 1980 declined an estimated 0.8 pound from 1979's 47.7 pounds. This was the first time since 1975 that per capita consumption slipped below the year-earlier level, but the 1980 figure was still 10 pounds above 1970. Increased exports and population growth exceeded the gain in 1980's broiler production. However, per capita consumption will likely increase about 2 pounds in 1981. Meanwhile, total red meat use is expected to lag last year's levels.

Prime Indicators of the Agricultural Economy

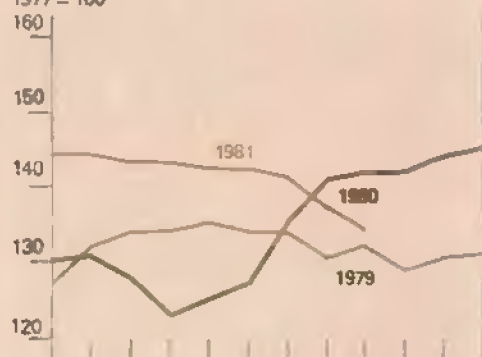
Prices Paid by Farmers¹

1977 = 100



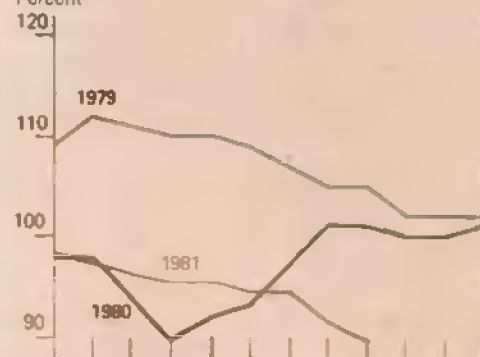
Prices Received by Farmers²

1977 = 100

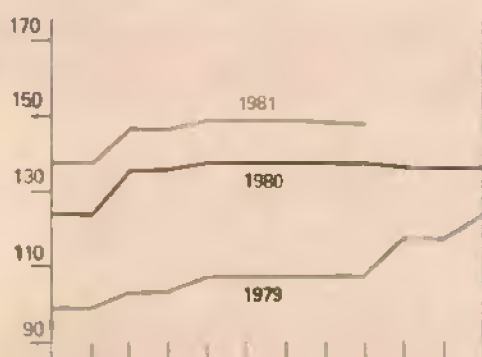


Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid

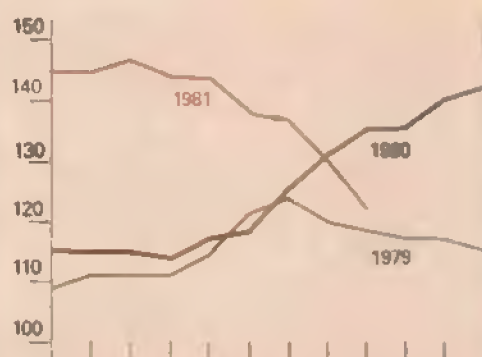
Percent



Fertilizer Prices

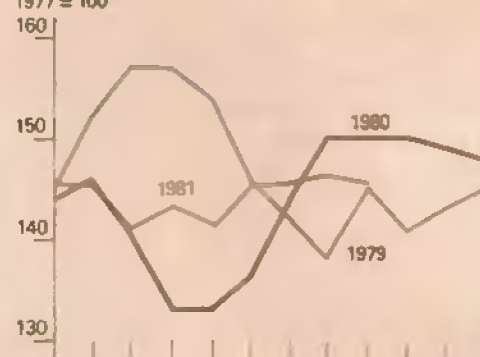


All Crops

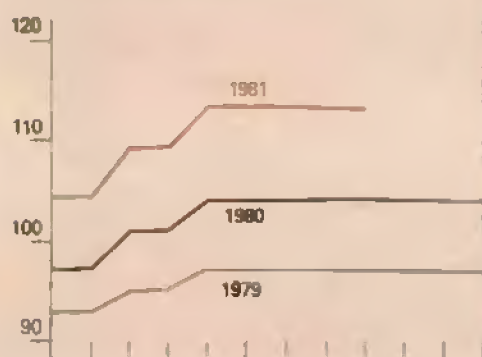


Livestock and Products

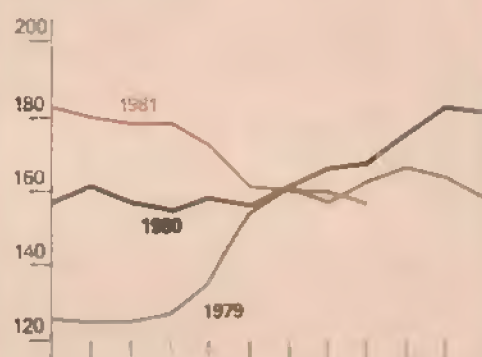
1977 = 100



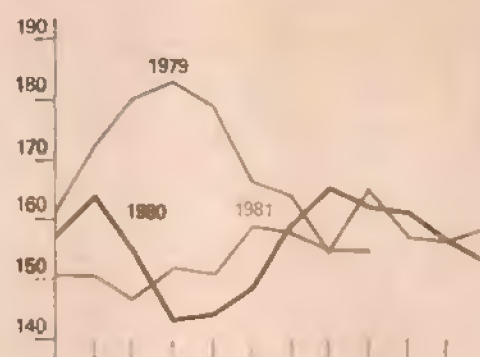
Agricultural Chemicals



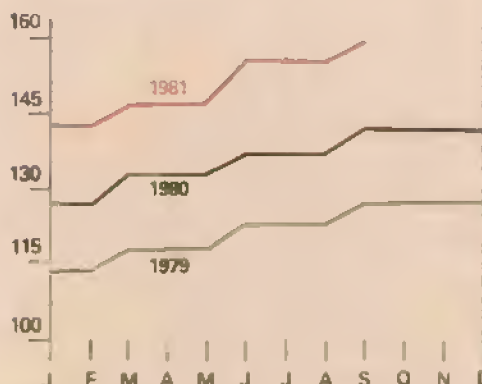
Food Grains



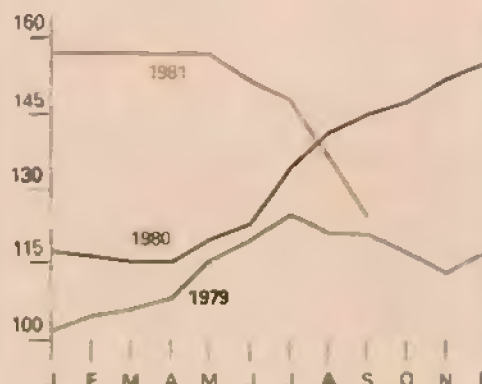
Meat Animals



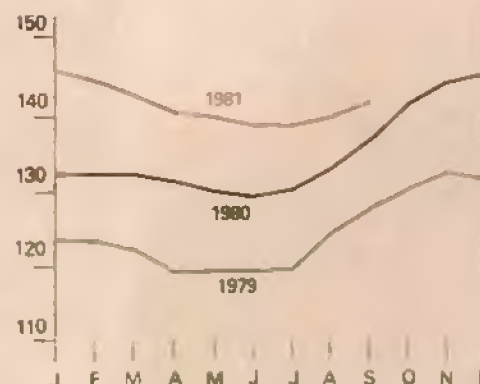
Tractors and Self-Propelled Machinery



Feed Grains and Hay



Dairy Products



¹For commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wages

All series except "Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid" are indexes based on 1977 = 100.
²For all farm products

Biology Aids Quick Producer Response to Market Changes . . .

The shorter production cycle for broilers, compared with beef and pork, allows producers to react rapidly to market forces. A hen in the hatchery supply flock begins laying when it's 5 to 6 months old. Each chick takes 3 weeks to hatch, and 7 to 9 weeks to reach market age. So there is only an 8- to 9-month lag between the time pullet chicks are placed in the hatchery supply flock until their first offspring reach the market.

However, producers usually maintain a slightly larger hatchery supply flock than currently needed. Therefore, modest gains in output are usually possible in 10 to 12 weeks. With appropriate economic incentives, producers will increase chicks hatched by reducing the culling of old hens and setting smaller than normal eggs.

. . . As Does Broiler Industry's Structure

The broiler industry's structure also speeds reaction to markets. Large firms that own hatching and processing equipment make decisions covering the whole production process, but contract with many farmers for the growing phase. Firms accounting for 90 percent of production numbered 104 in 1972 and only 68 in 1977. In this highly integrated industry, increased sales orders mean birds are marketed earlier than they would be if there were numerous independent producers waiting for possibly higher prices.

Even though coordination is an important side benefit of integration, the industry evolved its present form because the technology became available to enable large-scale production. Basic advances were made in poultry breeding, nutrition, and disease control during the late 1940's and 1950's. Capital was not available through the traditional channels, so feed manufacturers and distributors became contractors as a way to increase feed sales.

As these firms grew and attained economies of size, they developed regional and national marketing strategies. Broiler producers in the traditional production areas could no longer compete with these lower cost firms.

Broiler Industry Highly Concentrated

In 1979 . . .

- 13 firms with a total of 78 plants slaughtered half of all broilers produced in the United States;
- 20 firms with 97 plants accounted for 62 percent of the total broiler slaughter;
- 50 firms with 145 plants accounted for 84 percent of the total; and
- 60 firms with 156 plants accounted for 88 percent.

There were 263 producing plants in the United States in 1979.

The number of farms producing broilers has been about constant during the 1970's after declining in prior years. In 1954, broilers were grown on 50,094 farms; by 1969, only 32,348 farms had broilers. The size of broiler farms also increased during this period. Whereas in 1954 no farms were raising over 100,000 broilers, there were 7,634 such farms by 1969.

The large firms can weather periods of declining profits, which in the past coincided with unprofitable periods for beef and pork. Typically, as the other sectors adjusted, broiler operations would again become profitable. Although the beef industry remains unintegrated, the spread of large hog operations may moderate the hog cycle and, consequently, the extremes in competing meat supplies. This would shorten the periods of unfavorable returns to broiler producers.

Broiler producers have become aggressive marketers and have moved to selling brand-name products. The broiler producers are ahead of many meat producers in selling retail chains price-marked consumer packages that don't need cutting or wrapping by the individual stores. Some firms have moved into direct consumer sales through their own restaurant operations. These innovative marketing methods and a rash of new, further processed items have helped these firms move from selling basic commodities to higher profit brand-name products.

Despite Obstacles, Expansion Will Likely Continue in Coming Years

Although broiler producers will likely continue to develop new marketing and production techniques, the easy gains have already been made. Thus, future gains may come at a slower pace than in the recent past. In addition, the cattle cycle likely will be in an expansion phase during the 1980's, boosting red meat supplies.

Current high interest rates may have a longer term effect if they cause delays in construction needed for future expansion. New processing plants require several years from conception to operation, so delays could result in inadequate capacity in the future.

[Allen Baker (202) 447-8636]

Upcoming Crop Reporting Board Releases

The following list gives the release dates of the major Crop Reporting Board reports that will be issued by the time the November *Agricultural Outlook* comes off press.

October

- 26 Sugar Market Statistics
- 28 Egg Products
- 29 Commercial Fertilizers
- 30 Agricultural Prices

November

- 2 Poultry Slaughter
- Dairy Products
- 3 Commercial Fertilizers (Annual)
- 9 Vegetables
- 12 Crop Production
- 13 Milk Production
- Cattle on Feed
- 19 Livestock Slaughter
- Catfish
- 20 Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys
- Cold Storage

To start receiving any of these reports, send your name, address, and zip code to: SRS-Crop Reporting Board, USDA, Room 5829-South Building., Washington, D.C. 20250. Ask for the report (s) by title.



World Agriculture and Trade

Boosted by large prospective U.S. crops, world grain production is expected to climb 4 percent to a record total in 1981/82. Consumption and trade are also forecast to achieve record levels. However, carryover stocks at the end of the year, while increasing, will remain low compared with the late 1970's, likely equaling 13 percent of use (or 1-1/2 month's consumption).

Abundant exportable supplies of wheat and coarse grains, coupled with anticipated heavy imports by the USSR and China, are pushing world trade levels to record highs. Rice trade, however, is likely to contract sharply from calendar 1981's record level because of improved crops in South Korea and other countries.

World Production Forecast at Record Levels Record world crops of wheat, rice, and coarse grains are in prospect for 1981/82. In the United States, the wheat, rice, and coarse grain harvests are expected to set records. For the rest of the world, coarse grain production will be pulled below last year's level, largely by declines in the USSR; wheat production will not change; and rice production is likely to rise, especially in South Korea.

World wheat production in 1981/82 is forecast at a record 451 million tons—1 percent greater than the 1978/79 record and almost 3 percent above last year's crop. Large increases in wheat production are forecast in the major exporting countries. Prospects are for a record U.S. crop, up 16 percent from last year. Canada, Australia, and Argentina may all have even larger percentage gains in wheat production than the United States. The combined output of these four exporters may climb 22 million tons.

Because of unfavorable weather, the rest of the world is expected to have poorer wheat crops, especially the USSR, Brazil, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe. The estimate for the Soviet wheat crop has been lowered to 93 million tons because of hot, dry weather and a decrease in harvested area. Prospects are for larger Chinese and Indian crops than last year, but smaller than in 1979/80.

World rice production for 1981/82 is currently forecast at a record 409 million tons (rough)—13 million tons above the previous crop. Good weather is behind most of this increase. The U.S. rice crop is forecast at 8 million tons—up 23 percent from last year. Production outside the United States may climb 11 million tons, with the largest increase coming in South Korea. Rice production should also be up substantially in China, India, Indonesia, and Japan.

This year's U.S. coarse grain production, currently forecast at 242 million tons, may push the world harvest above earlier years despite smaller Soviet output. Production is expected to increase in Canada and Eastern Europe, while declining in Western Europe, Argentina, and South Africa.

Consumption of Food Grains Up Slightly Total food grain consumption is expected to rise in 1981/82. Rice consumption may climb at about the same rate as world population and is expected to almost equal production. Wheat consumption should rise slightly worldwide, but may fall in the USSR. Feed use of wheat, which accounts for about a fifth of total wheat use, is expected to remain at the level of the past 2 years.

Coarse Grain Use Likely To Recover

Global coarse grain use is forecast to increase in 1981/82, with feed use possibly rising 3 percent from last season's reduced volume. However, sluggish growth in livestock production, relatively low protein meal prices, and limited availability of grain in the Soviet Union will be restricting the growth in feed use. Current projections are based on the USSR's ability to import sufficient coarse grains to meet its production shortfall. A possible trade-off in Soviet use between wheat and coarse grains adds further uncertainty to the coarse grain outlook. Outside the United States and the USSR, feed use is forecast up almost 4 percent.

In the developing countries, feed use of coarse grains increased 10 percent in 1980/81 and may rise 5 percent this year. Expanding poultry industries, particularly in Latin America, and recovery in the East Asian hog sector are major factors behind this growth. In non-EC Western Europe, feed use is projected up 3 percent, following a 2.5-percent gain in 1980/81. Use may rise more than 2 percent in Eastern Europe because of prospects for greater livestock feeding in Poland.

In the European Community (EC), coarse grain feeding is expected to remain near last year's level despite competition from protein meal and other nongrain feedstuffs. Chinese coarse grain use is likely to decline in 1981/82.

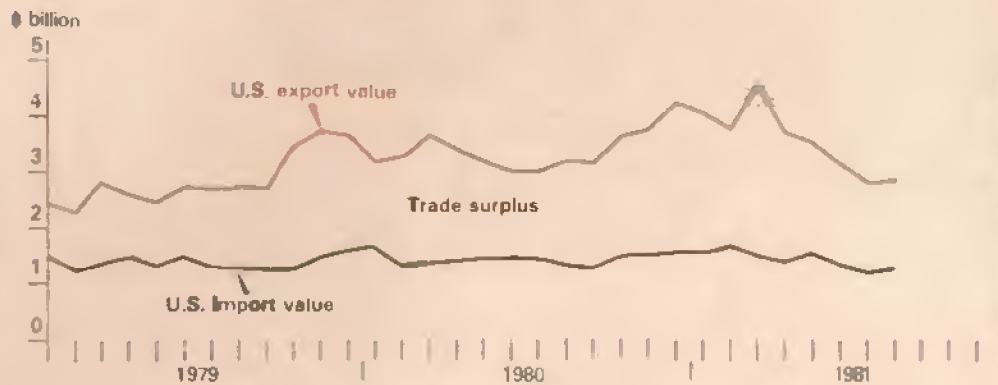
Record Grain Trade Forecast for 1981/82; Much Larger Wheat Exports Likely

World trade in wheat and coarse grains is forecast to be record large in 1981/82, but rice sales are expected to decline. World wheat exports are forecast at 102 million tons this year (July-June trade years), up 8 million tons from 1980/81. Virtually all the net increase should be in U.S. exports, which are forecast at 49.7 million tons—up 18 percent from the previous year. Except for the EC, the other major wheat exporters are also likely to have larger shipments.

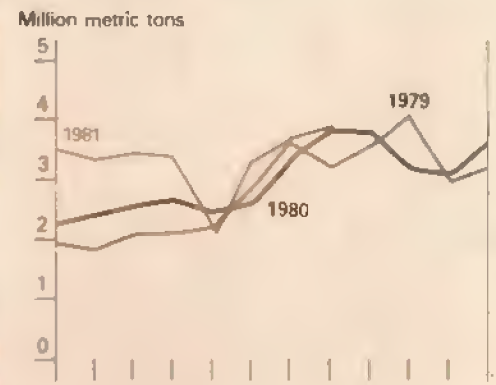
India, which has been self-sufficient in wheat in recent years, entered the world wheat market this year and may import 4 million tons in 1981/82. Most other major importers, except Mexico, should purchase at the same or higher levels in 1981/82. The long-term U.S.-USSR grain agreement was extended for a year beginning October 1 allowing Soviet purchases of at least 8 million

U.S. Agricultural Trade Indicators

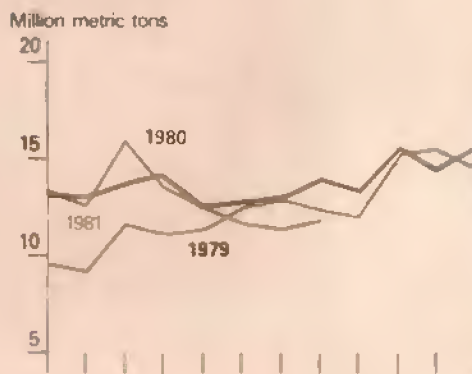
U.S. Agricultural Trade Balance



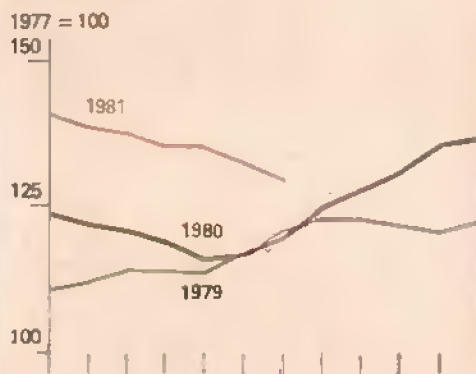
U.S. Wheat Exports



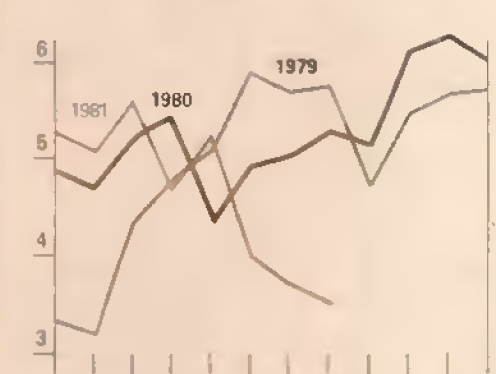
Export Volume



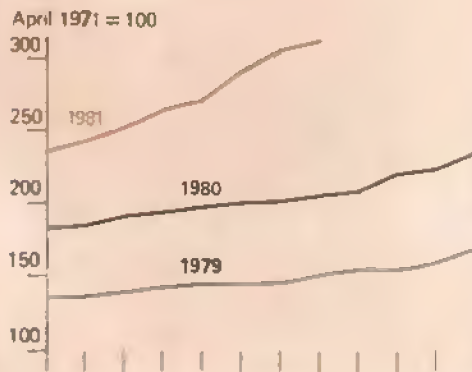
Export Prices



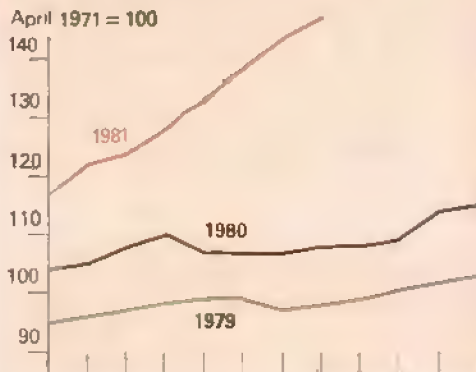
U.S. Corn Exports



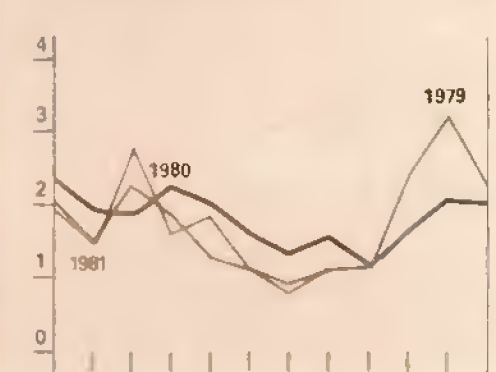
Wheat Exchange Rate*



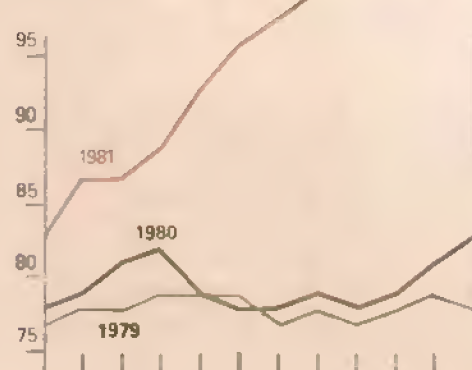
Corn Exchange Rate*



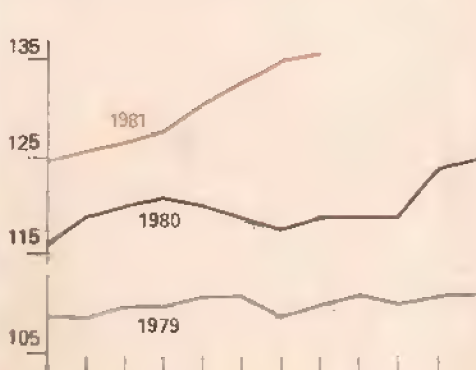
U.S. Soybean Exports



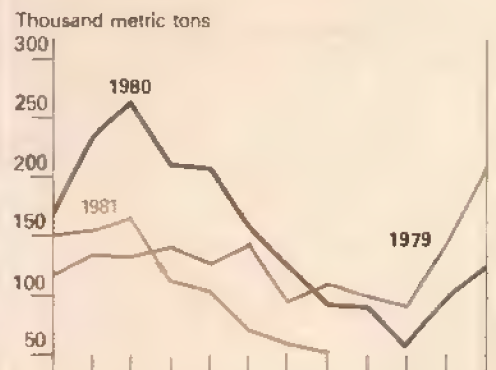
Soybeans Exchange Rate*



Cotton Exchange Rate*



U.S. Cotton Exports



*Foreign currency value of U.S. dollar, weighted by relative size of agricultural trade with the United States. An increasing value indicates that dollar has appreciated against the basket of currencies represented in that particular commodity market.

tons of U.S. wheat and corn (without further consultations). However, with the Soviets expecting a third consecutive poor crop, their wheat and corn imports will probably rise, although the mix is uncertain.

(Note: On October 1, as *AO* was being prepared for the printer, the United States agreed to allow the Soviet Union to purchase an additional 15 million metric tons of grain during fiscal 1982. Thus, possible Soviet purchases during fiscal 1982 now stand at 23 million tons.—Editor)

Coarse Grain Trade Also Forecast Up

World coarse grain trade is expected to increase from 105 million tons to about 110 million in 1981/82. Soviet imports are forecast at a record 22 million tons, accounting for most of the anticipated expansion in global trade. Imports by non-EC Western Europe will be up by over a third because of poor 1981 harvests. Egypt, Taiwan, and Saudi Arabia are increasing imports as feed use expands. Moroccan and South Korean imports are forecast to rise sharply to make up shortfalls in grain production. In Brazil, recovery in corn production will permit lower imports than last year. Imports by Eastern Europe are likely to fall because of expanded domestic output.

Exports of the United States' major competitors are forecast up 7 million tons in 1981/82 because of good 1981 harvests. Canadian exports may reach a record 5.4 million tons. However, exports by Western Europe are expected to decline about 1.7 million tons.

Rice Trade To Decline

World rice trade during calendar 1981 has been strong because of the expected tripling of Korean rice imports, which is more than offsetting a decline in Indonesian purchases. As a result, the United States, Japan, Burma, and India may have record exports.

However, world rice trade in 1982 may fall sharply as Korean imports will likely drop more than half—to less than 1 million tons. Indonesia will likely be the number one rice market, followed by the USSR. Most major exporters, including the United States, will probably ship less rice next year, with Japan—where exports have soared in recent years—suffering the largest decline.

The U.S. share of total world grain trade may rise from 50 to 53 percent in 1981/82, spurred by larger wheat exports. U.S. coarse grains sales will probably account for about two-thirds of the world market, down slightly from the previous 2 years. An expected decline in U.S. rice sales to South Korea may lower the U.S. market share marginally to about one-fifth of the world total. However, the U.S. slice of world wheat trade is forecast to rise to almost half.

Carryover Stocks To Rise

The world grain carryover at the end of 1981/82 is forecast to rise by 19 million tons, mostly in the United States. Global stocks of wheat and coarse grains are expected to climb from last year's level, while world rice stocks will stay about the same. The level of world stocks as a share of total consumption may range from 18 percent for wheat to 8 percent for rice.

In the United States, rice stocks could triple, and coarse grain stocks may rise by nearly 40 percent. U.S. wheat stocks will be up modestly by the end of 1981/82, but will probably still account for 35 percent of the world total. [Eileen M. Manfredi (202) 447-7643]

Upcoming Situation Reports

USDA's Economic Research Service will issue the following situation reports this month:

Title	Summary Released
Feed	Oct. 27
Vegetable	Oct. 30
Export Outlook*	Nov. 2
Fruit	Nov. 6
Wheat	Nov. 10
World Crop Production*	Nov. 12
Ag Supply & Demand*	Nov. 13

All reports reviewed by the World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB). Copies of the full reports will be available a week to 10 days after the summary is released. Reports can be obtained by writing to: ERS Publications, Room 0054-South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. *These reports, released by the WAOB, are issued in full on the date indicated.



Recent Publications

USDA's Economic Research Service publishes a number of research reports, statistical supplements, handbooks, and other periodicals that may be of interest to you as an *Agricultural Outlook* reader. To order reports listed below, write directly to ERS Publications, Room 0054-South, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Be sure to list the publication number and provide your zipcode.

- A Survey of Recent U.S. Developments in International Agricultural Trade Models. Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture Number 21
- Great Plains Irrigation, 1975-80: A Literature Review. Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture Number 22.
- World Food Aid Needs and Availabilities, 1981. FAER 168.
- Urbanization and Agricultural Policy in Egypt. FAER 169.
- The New California Area Frame: A Statistical Study. SRS 22.
- A Computerized System for Estimating and Displaying Shortrun Costs of Soil Conservation Practices. TB 1659.
- Agricultural Situation. Africa and the Middle East, Review of 1980 and Outlook for 1981. Supplement 7 to WAS 24.



General Economy

The general economic outlook continues to be clouded by the persistence of high interest rates. Long-term bond rates have continued upward, setting records in early September. And short-term interest rates stayed at near-record levels through early September. A tight monetary policy is coinciding with high credit demand to keep interest rates at near-record levels.

The recently enacted tax cuts are expected to provide a boost to saving, which would increase the supply of loanable funds and thus put some downward pressure on interest rates. Although analysts disagree on the extent and timing of this increase in savings, some relief from high interest rates is expected in 1982. However, concern is now focused on the likelihood of larger-than-expected federal deficits, which put upward demand pressure on credit markets and, therefore, on interest rates.

Consumer Demand To Strengthen in 1982

Partly due to the recently enacted tax cut, consumer demand is expected to rise somewhat through yearend. For 1982, the outlook suggests a somewhat stronger consumer sector than this year.

Preliminary data for the third quarter indicate a slight rebound in real (inflation adjusted) consumer spending, which had declined about \$5 billion during the second quarter. However, most of the rebound was in auto sales, largely due to renewed rebate programs. These sales came out of inventories accumulated during the second quarter, not from expanded production. Because rebate-inspired sales usually draw from future sales, U.S. automakers have scaled back production plans to the lowest fourth-quarter level since 1970 (a strike year).

Consumer demand for nondurable goods, including food, is generally less sensitive to changes in income and interest rates than the durables sector. While spending on durables fell \$11.0 billion in the second quarter (\$9.4 billion in real terms), nondurable expenditures rose \$9.3 billion (\$2.5 billion in real terms).

Investment To Pick Up Next Year

Fixed nonresidential business investment reached a cyclical high of \$166.4 billion (1972 dollars) in the third quarter of 1979, and revised data show a second-quarter 1981 level of just \$160.4 billion. Sluggish economic growth, uncertainty about the long-run future of the economy, high inflation, and high interest rates have all contributed to a general postponement of business investment.

Investment is expected to be one of the strongest sectors of the economy during 1982. There is strong pent-up demand for upgrading capital stock to achieve more efficient use of labor, energy, and other inputs. Accelerated depreciation allowances will boost internal cash-flow for business firms, providing a stimulus that will help offset the negative impact of high interest rates.

The weakest sector of the economy in 1982 is likely to be residential housing. Even if long-term interest rates ease somewhat, they are expected to be high enough to prevent a strong recovery in housing. Housing-related lumber demand will likely stay weak.

Inflation To Continue Down

The outlook for 1982 points to further headway against inflation. Most forecasts call for the inflation rate to be about 2 percentage points lower than in 1981.

However, lower growth of unit labor costs (wages adjusted for productivity) is necessary to sustain a lower growth rate for prices. Thus, overall wage demands must be reduced. Following a 4.1-percent increase in the first quarter, labor productivity (of the nonfarm business sector) declined 0.8 percent in the second quarter. The underlying, or long-run "core" rate of inflation, will only improve once wage increases moderate and productivity growth is sustained.

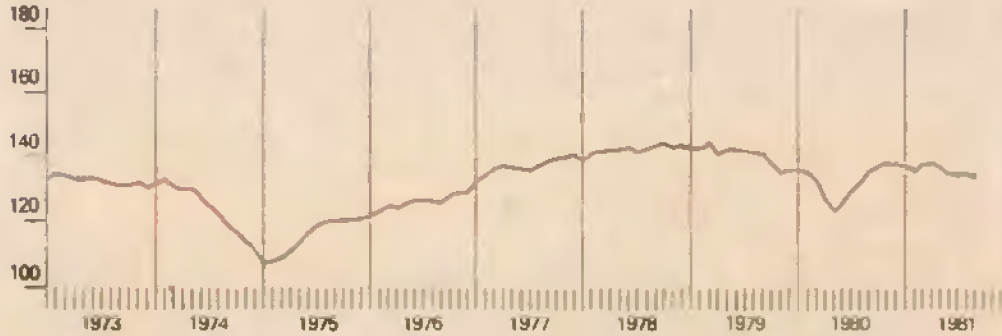
Wage demands are expected to moderate in 1982, when several major collective bargaining agreements will be renegotiated in the face of continued high unemployment. Furthermore, the investment stimulus will likely lead to increased productivity over time. Thus, the longer-term outlook is for inflation to moderate substantially over the next 3 to 5 years.

Finally, if the Federal Reserve Board adheres to its announced tight money policy, a renewed surge of inflation will likely be short-lived. If wage increases get out of line with productivity growth, tight money will cause another round of unemployment and bring wages back in line. This highlights the complex interplay among monetary policy, the labor markets, and inflation. Unemployment is expected to rise moderately through yearend and decline slowly during 1982, leaving the rate above 7 percent for the third year in a row. [Paul Prentice and Randy Zeitner (202) 447-2317]

General Economic Indicators

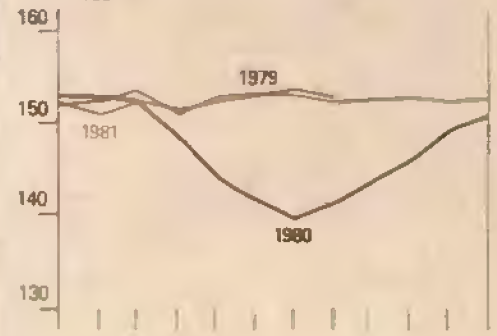
Composite Leading Economic Indicators

1967 = 100



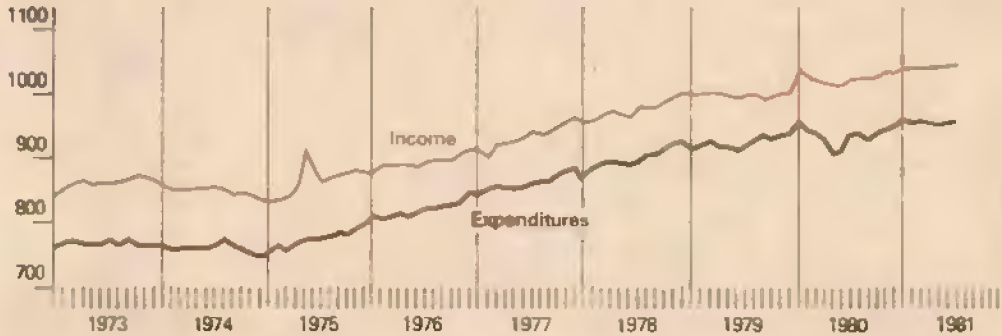
Industrial Production

1967 = 100



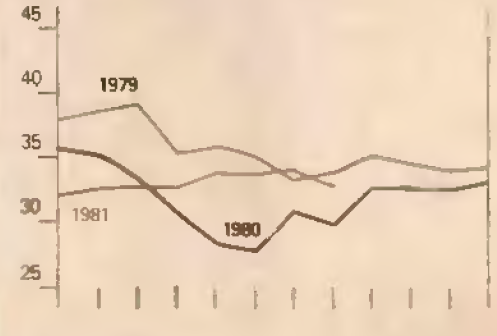
Disposable Income and Consumption Expenditures^{1,2}

\$ bil.



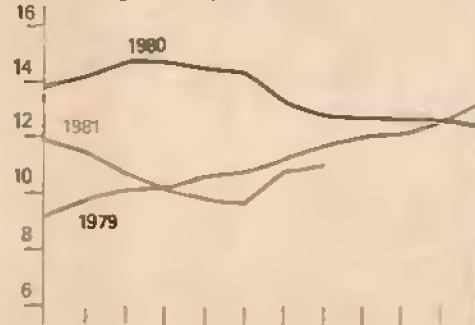
Manufacturers' Durable Goods Orders²

\$ bil.



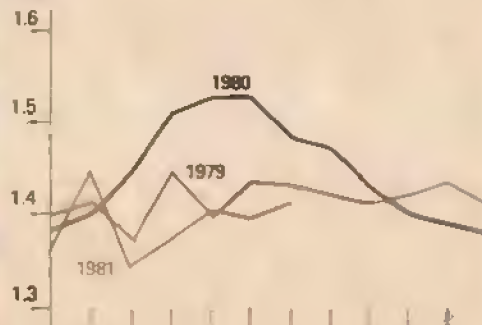
Consumer Price Index

Percent change from a year earlier



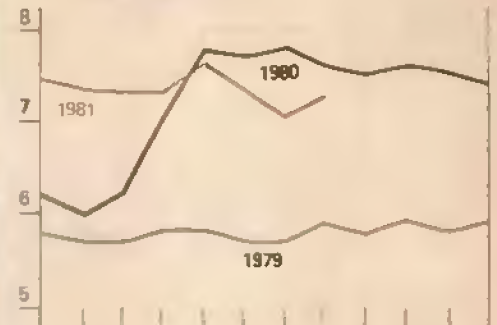
Inventory/Sales³

Ratio



Unemployment⁴

Percent of all civilian workers



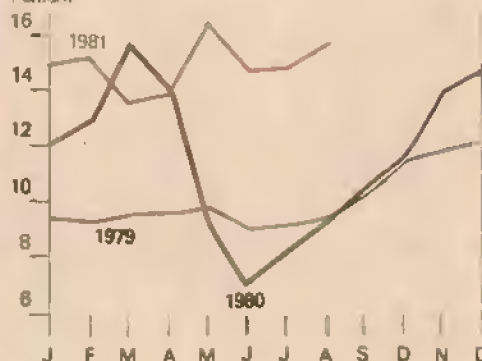
Money Supply (M1-B)⁵

Percent



Treasury Bill Rate

Percent



Savings Rate^{6,7}

Savings as percent of disposable personal income



¹Billions of 1972 dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ²Billions of 1967 dollars. (Current dollars deflated by seasonally adjusted producers price index for capital goods).

³Manufacturing and trade, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ⁴Seasonally adjusted

⁵Annual rate of change in 3-month moving average

⁶Calculated from disposition of personal income in 1972 dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ⁷Estimate for latest month. Sources are the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.



Food and Marketing

This year's rise in retail food prices is expected to be about 8 percent. This compares with 1980's 8.6-percent increase and would be the sixth time in the last 7 years that food prices have risen less than prices for nonfood goods and services. The large grain crops forecast for this year will have little impact on 1981 food prices, but they may moderate food prices next year if lower feed costs lead to increased livestock production.

Higher Food Marketing Costs Cause Most of Food Price Rises

Two-thirds of this year's food price rise will come from a 10 to 11 percent increase in the farm-to-retail price spread. Major food marketing costs in the first half of the year rose about 12 percent from a year earlier, led by gains of 21 percent in energy prices, 19 percent in transportation prices, and 11 percent in labor costs. Higher labor productivity and lower food industry profits, however, have partly offset the rise in marketing costs, holding down the increase in the farm-to-retail price spread.

About one-sixth of the 1981 food price rise is due to increases in the farm value of foods. After falling in the first half of the year, the farm value rose in the third quarter, primarily because of lower meat supplies. It will likely change little in the fourth quarter.

Higher costs of fish and imported foods account for the rest of the change in 1981 food prices. Some recovery in global sugar production this year has led to lower sugar prices, while large stocks of coffee have caused retail coffee prices to fall. These declines have partly offset rising marketing costs and higher fish prices.

Food Price Rises To Slow in the Fourth Quarter

After some acceleration in the third quarter, the rise in retail food prices will slow in the final quarter as supplies of meats and other foodstuffs increase seasonally. Meat prices will climb more slowly than in the third quarter because of larger red meat and poultry output. Supplies of fruits and vegetables will also be larger, lowering prices.

A recovery in this fall's peanut production (estimated to be 67 percent larger than the drought-reduced 1980 crop) should reduce prices for peanut butter and slow the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for fats and oils. Prices for dairy products will increase this fall because of seasonally reduced milk production.

Food Prices Up the Most in South and West
Over the last 2 years, food prices have risen the fastest in the Southern and Western parts of the country. From July 1979 to July 1981, prices for food bought in all U.S. grocery stores rose an average of 15.3 percent. During this period, grocery store food prices rose the least in the North Central (14.4 percent) and Northeastern (14.8 percent) States. Prices in the Southern and Western States rose 16.0 and 16.6 percent, respectively. This does not necessarily mean that food prices are higher in the South and West but only that prices have changed at different rates.

Factors that may have caused the larger food price changes in the South and West include: regionally varying changes in farm-level prices, larger increases in food marketing costs in some cities, and differences in personal income and population growth.

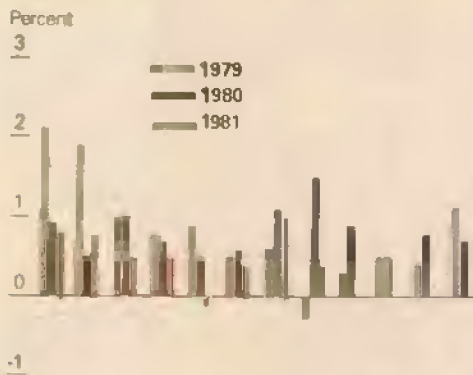
In the South and West, larger percentage rises in incomes—resulting from greater growth in regional business activity—have probably increased food demand proportionately more than elsewhere. Changes in per capita personal income from 1977 to 1979 (the latest data available) were generally largest in cities where food prices rose most. Further growth in the South and the West in the past 2 years has probably continued pushing incomes up faster than in other regions, and this has likely contributed to the larger food price rises. [Paul C. Westcott (202) 447-8801]

Changes in Food Prices and Incomes: Selected Metropolitan Areas

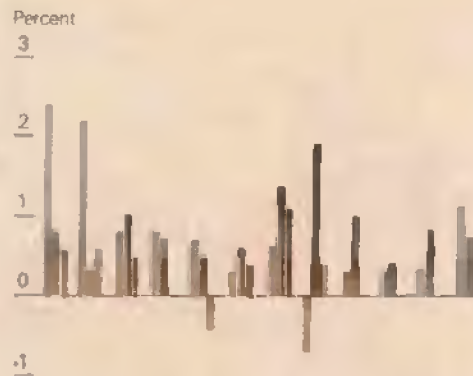
Metropolitan area	Change in food at home CPI, July 1979 to July 1981	Change in per capita personal income 1977 to 1979
		percents
San Diego	18.6	23.7
Houston	18.5	27.2
Los Angeles	18.2	27.2
Dallas	17.9	28.1
Seattle	16.0	27.3
Chicago	13.8	21.6
Baltimore	13.2	23.3
Philadelphia	12.2	21.2
Boston	10.4	24.1
Washington	10.1	21.2

Food and Marketing Indicators

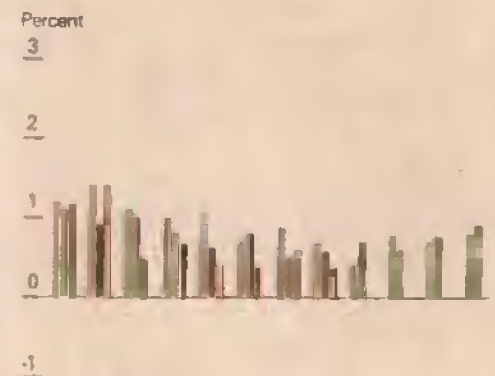
CPI: Total Food[○]



CPI: Food at Home[○]



CPI: Food Away from Home[○]



Farm Food Market Basket, Retail Price



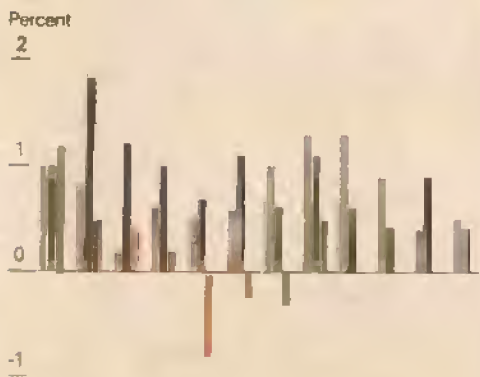
Farm Value



Farm-to-Retail Spread



Imported Food and Fishery Products



Marketing Cost Index



Labor Cost



Packaging Cost



Rail Freight Rates



Energy Rates



[○]CPI unadjusted.

All series expressed as percentage change from previous month.



Will There Be Enough Land?

The question is not new. It is often asked when famines strike in Africa or the Asian subcontinent, or when a drought hits the Midwest. It has usually faded away with a return to agricultural surpluses and government programs to idle land.

The question is asked again today, for reasons old and new: the recent rise in U.S. farm exports, a fear that gains in agricultural productivity are slowing, conversion of farmland to urban uses, continued erosion, proposed use of farmland to produce energy, and declining water tables in agricultural areas dependent on irrigation. The fact that less of our cropland is now being held idle heightens these concerns.

Current Availability and Use of Land

The United States has a land area of 2.26 billion acres. The Federal Government owns 751 million of these acres. Urban land accounts for 69 million acres, and land in transportation rights of way, water impoundments, and other nonfarm uses 82 million. Subtracting these acreages leaves 1.36 billion acres of rural land, which the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) classified in 1977 as follows:

- Cropland—413 million acres,
- Pastureland—133 million,
- Rangeland—414 million,
- Forestland—376 million, and
- Other—23 million.

When people ask, "Will there be enough land?", they usually mean cropland. The total acreage classed as cropland has not changed much for several decades. However, the acreage actually used in crop production has varied greatly. Of the 413 million cropland acres in 1977, about 377 million were actually used for crops—near levels reached before and immediately after World War II. The rest, about 36 million acres, was idle, in soil-conserving uses, or short-term rotation pasture—a fairly typical amount for U.S. agriculture.

Future Land Availability

While it's true, as some point out, that "they're not making any more land," the United States is a long way from running out of it. Our agriculture is far less intensive than that of Japan and other densely populated countries. The real question is how much and what quality of land will be made available for food and fiber production. The answer depends on economics, technology, and public policy.

In 1977, SCS identified 127 million acres with high or medium potential for conversion to crop uses. Based partly on the profitability of conversion at cost-price relationships prevailing in 1976, the potential acreage, if all converted, would boost total U.S. cropland 30 percent to about 539 million acres. In the past few years, crops—particularly soybeans in the South—have been more profitable than cattle; therefore, a significant amount of pasture has been converted to crops.

The Corn Belt and Delta, two of our most productive regions, have almost 25 million acres of potential cropland for expansion of crops like corn and soybeans. Potential cropland in the Corn Belt is now largely in pasture, which, though converted more easily than land in other uses, would still need erosion-control measures or drainage for regular cultivation. Conversion of much of the Delta's potential cropland would require more expensive clearing of forestland or drainage.

The Northern and Southern Plains have the largest reserve of potential cropland (38 million acres). However, much of this land has erosion problems or is climatically suitable only for wheat and sorghum. In the drier portions of these regions, increased wheat production would typically require two acres to get one acre of harvested wheat, with the other acre being kept in cultivated summer fallow. The economic feasibility of converting to crops in these regions would be severely restricted by the reduced supply or higher costs of irrigation water. Moreover, since much of this land is now used for grazing, livestock production and incomes would be affected by such conversion.

Conversion of potential cropland in the Southeast and Appalachia, totaling 30 million acres, would require the clearing of considerable forested land, erosion control in upland areas, and drainage in lower lying areas.

Actual and Potential Cropland Acres, 1977¹

Region	Total Cropland	Potential Cropland		Total	Total cropland Plus potential
		High Potential	Medium Potential		
Million acres					
Northeast . . .	16.9	1.1	4.2	5.3	22.2
Lake States . . .	44.2	2.3	6.3	8.6	52.8
Corn Belt . . .	89.9	4.8	9.7	14.5	104.4
No. Plains . . .	94.6	5.1	12.9	18.0	112.6
Appalachia . . .	20.7	4.7	9.8	14.5	35.2
Southeast . . .	17.5	4.9	10.9	15.8	33.3
Delta	21.2	3.1	7.0	10.1	31.3
So. Plains . . .	42.2	5.2	14.8	20.0	62.2
Mountain . . .	42.2	3.2	11.1	14.3	56.5
Pacific	23.2	1.6	3.9	5.5	28.7
Total	412.6	36.0	90.6	126.7	539.2

¹ Basic Statistics, 1977 National Resources Inventory, Soil Conservation Service, Feb. 1980.

Smaller potential acreages are found in the Northeast, the Lake States, and the Mountain and Pacific States. Cost-price relationships in 1976, used by SCS in making these potential cropland estimates, were not especially favorable to agriculture. Prospects for higher farm income increase the potential for crop uses. Sustained higher income would lead to actual conversion.

Conversion of Cropland to Nonfood Uses

The physical and economic potential for conversion to crop uses is only one part of the story. Competition between food and fiber production and nonagricultural uses is another. Recently, the question of land availability has been prompted especially by the reported loss of farmland to urban uses.

According to SCS data, up to 875,000 acres of cropland or land with high or medium crop potential were converted each year to urban and built-up uses between 1967 and 1975. While some fear this trend will continue, others suggest that the conversion rate has slowed in recent years. Some maintain that even if the numbers are correct, an annual loss of 875,000 acres from a cropland base of 539 million—one-sixth of 1 percent a year—is far less worrisome than the impact other forces are having on available cropland. Also, future modest increases in yields per acre could offset such loss of cropland. At least, this has been the case in the past.

Interpretation of the data is made difficult by the inevitable shifting of land in and out of crops. Also, it's debatable how permanent these shifts from rural to urban uses are. Not all of the land goes into high-rise apartments and shopping centers. And just as higher crop returns will stimulate conversion of rural land into crops, they will also—if high enough—slow conversion of land out of farming.

Problems will arise, or worsen, in certain States and localities experiencing a loss of cropland or decline in productivity. On the State and local level, conversion of farmland to urban uses or depletion of ground water may be seen as a problem requiring immediate remedial action, even though adequate cropland exists for the Nation as a whole.

The potential use of cropland for energy production is another, though relatively new, concern. This includes land used for strip mining coal as well as for producing alcohol from crops.

The Energy Security Act of 1980 calls for 10 percent of annual U.S. gasoline consumption by 1990 to come from alcohol—11 billion gallons, assuming a total U.S. consumption of 110 billion. If half of this alcohol were to come from corn, 12 to 20 million additional acres of cropland would be needed (the range depending on how much feed byproducts from alcohol production are utilized). If corn were the sole source of this alcohol, the additional acreage required could run as high as 39 million acres. However, if the current softness in oil prices continues, it is highly improbable that this demand on cropland would materialize.

Productivity—The Companion Question

The productive capacity of U.S. agriculture depends not only on the availability of land but also on how much can be produced on each acre. Indeed, doubts about the future nonland sources of productivity growth are often the real basis for the question, "Will there be enough land?"

Our traditional land orientation tends to obscure the fact that land is only one of the resources required in agriculture. True, we still need soil to produce most of our food, but science may one day change even that.

U.S. agriculture's past productivity growth is well known. Between 1910 and 1980 farm output increased 250 percent, while total crop acreage remained fairly stable. Sources of those productivity gains included new technology, low-priced energy, and expanded irrigation. Some observers add that agricultural productivity has also benefited from unusually favorable weather.

Some of these past sources of productivity may now be history—low-priced energy, for example—and the continuation of others, like irrigation and good weather, is highly questionable. Some stress that new land brought into crop production will naturally be more erosive than current crop acres. Erosion, in fact, is now cited frequently as a major potential cause of reduced productivity, possibly leading to a reduction in usable crop acres.

On the other side of this issue are those who foresee new sources of productivity growth to replace those of the past. Through genetic engineering and other technological breakthroughs, they visualize new plant varieties leading eventually to a doubling or tripling of yields.

With adequate economic incentives, the odds are that sufficient cropland will be available to meet future demands, especially domestic needs, certainly for the rest of this century. But progressively higher economic incentives will be necessary to bring new land into production. [Neill Schaller (202) 447-8750]

OUTLOOK '82



Outlook '82, the USDA's 58th annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, will be held in Washington, D.C., November 2-5. Issues to be explored this year include the direction agricultural markets will take as the new administration's economic program is implemented. Underlying trends in world and U.S. agricultural production, marketing, and trade will also be viewed in depth.

Customary conference features—such as the outlook for the economy, agriculture and trade, and the overall commodity and agricultural outlook—will share the spotlight with sessions devoted to specific challenges faced by American agriculture. Among these are: land and water use; agricultural research and technology and potentials for growth; domestic and international marketing, and the role of electronic information-sharing. In sessions devoted to the outlook for families, key topics will be covered relative to home economics today. Human nutrition initiatives for the decade will be carefully reviewed as well.

Outlook '82 is expected to attract representatives from all segments of the food and agriculture industry, academia, foreign countries, and U.S. Government. If you'd like to be among them, show up on November 2 and register in the patio of USDA's Administration Building. For general conference information, telephone (202) 447-3050 or write to Sally Michael, Outlook '82, WAOB, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Jefferson Auditorium
USDA South Bldg.

DOE Auditorium
Forrestal Bldg.

Room 104-A
Admin. Bldg.

MONDAY, November 2

9:00 - 1:00
11:15 - 12:30

Registration (patio)

Home Economics Luncheon (Secretary's Dining Rm., 3rd Floor)

1:00 - 1:15

Welcome

1:15 - 2:15
2:30 - 3:30
3:45 - 4:45

General Outlook
The Economy
Agriculture
Trade

Home Economics:
Outlook for Families
Textiles & Clothing

5:00 - 7:00

Reception (Patio—cash bar, complimentary hors d'oeuvres)

TUESDAY, November 3

8:30 - 9:45
10:10 - 11:15

Commodity Outlook
Feed Grains
Food Grains

Commodity Outlook
Fruits & Vegetables
Dairy

Support Networks
(8:45 - 10:15)
Household Production
(10:30 - 12:00)

11:30 - 12:30

Soviet Trade Luncheon (Rm. 1329-South Bldg.)

12:45 - 2:00

Oilseeds

Sweeteners
Agricultural Outlook
Farm Inputs
Credit

Family Finances
(1:15 - 2:45)
National Data Sources
(3:00 - 4:30)

2:15 - 3:30
3:45 - 5:00

Livestock
Poultry

WEDNESDAY, November 4

8:30 - 9:45
10:00 - 11:15

Agricultural Outlook
Food Supplies &
Prices
Farm Income

Commodity Outlook
Cotton
Human Nutrition
Initiatives for the
80's (10:00 - 12:00)

Agricultural Outlook
Rural Development
Weather & Climate

11:30 - 12:30

Federal Crop Insurance Luncheon (Rm. 1329-South Bldg.)

12:45 - 2:00

Challenge:
Production in the 80's
Land and Water Issues
Agricultural Research
and Technology
Potentials for Growth

Agricultural Outlook
Deregulation and
Agriculture
Transportation
(2:15 - 3:45)

Commodity Outlook
Tobacco
Forest Products

2:15 - 3:15

3:30 - 5:00

THURSDAY, November 5

8:30 - 10:00
10:15 - 11:45
1:00 - 3:00

Challenge: Outlook Outreach
Information Delivery Systems
Challenge: Marketing in the 80's
Domestic and International Issues
Challenge: Policy for the 80's
Agricultural Policy in Transition

Statistical Indicators

Summary Data

Key Statistical Indicators of the Food and Fiber Sector

	1980				1981				
	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II	III f	IV f	Annual f
Prices received by farmers (1977=100)	125	139	144	134	144	142	139	137	141
Livestock and products	134	148	149	144	143	143	145	149	145
Crops	116	130	139	125	145	141	131	127	136
Prices paid by farmers, (1977=100)									
prod. items	135	140	144	138	147	150	149	152	150
Prod. items, int., taxes, and wages	137	141	145	140	150	151	151	153	151
Farm income ¹									
Cash receipts (\$ bil.)	132	139	142	136	143	146	145-147	140-144	142-146
Livestock (\$ bil.)	64	69	70	67	70	69	70-71	70-74	68-72
Crops (\$ bil.)	68	70	71	69	73	77	74-76	69-73	72-76
Total gross farm income (\$ bil.) ²	146	152	155	150	158	165	166-169	164-168	162-166
Production expenses (\$ bil.)	129	132	136	131	139	142	142-144	143-147	140-144
Net farm income (\$ bil.)	17	20	20	20	18	23	22-25	20-24	20-24
Net cash income (\$ bil.) ³	29	33	33	32	31	32	30-33	25-29	28-32
Market basket (1967=100)									
Retail cost	233.7	242.7	249.2	238.8	253.9	255.3	260	263	258
Farm value	226.7	253.9	255.7	240.3	249.3	246.4	254	252	251
Spread	237.8	236.2	245.3	238.0	256.6	260.5	264	269	263
Farm value/retail cost (%)	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	36	36
Retail prices (1967=100)									
Food	250.5	258.2	264.4	254.6	270.5	273.0	278	281	276
At home	246.6	255.6	262.0	251.5	267.2	268.4	273	275	271
Away-from home	264.7	269.6	275.4	267.0	283.9	289.4	295	300	292
Agricultural exports (\$ bil.) ⁴	9.7	9.5	11.7	40.5	12.6	10.5	9.9	12.5	44.7
Agricultural imports (\$ bil.) ⁴	4.3	4.0	4.5	17.3	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.6	17.4
Livestock and products									
Total livestock and products (1974=100)	112.0	108.7	110.9	109.6	109.8	113.3	110.9	110.4	111.1
Beef (mil. lb.)	5,251	5,384	5,586	21,470	5,553	5,428	5,525	5,550	22,056
Pork (mil. lb.)	4,299	3,756	4,251	16,431	4,073	3,879	3,575	3,900	15,427
Veal (mil. lb.)	89	95	104	379	100	94	100	110	404
Lamb and mutton (mil. lb.)	77	72	81	310	85	77	77	80	319
Red meats (mil. lb.)	9,716	9,307	10,022	38,590	9,811	9,478	9,277	9,640	38,206
Broilers (mil. lb.)	2,923	2,759	2,685	11,089	2,814	3,070	3,030	2,830	11,744
Turkeys (mil. lb.)	523	705	701	2,303	393	552	710	730	2,385
Total meats and poultry (mil. lb.)	13,162	12,771	13,408	51,982	13,018	13,100	13,017	13,200	52,335
Eggs (mil. dz.)	1,425	1,432	1,483	5,806	1,449	1,426	1,430	1,475	5,780
Milk (bil. lb.)	34.0	32.2	31.0	128.4	32.3	35.2	33.0	31.4	131.9
Choice steers, Omaha (\$/cwt.)	64.65	71.15	65.51	67.04	61.99	66.68	66.60	67-71	65-67
Barrows and gilts, 7 markets (\$/cwt.)	31.18	46.23	46.44	40.04	41.13	43.63	50.50	47-51	45-47
Broilers, 9-city wholesale (cts./lb.)	41.1	53.3	49.9	46.8	49.3	46.7	47.0	44-48	46-48
Turkeys, N.Y., wholesale (cts./lb.)	54.3	68.3	73.0	63.6	61.3	63.6	62.0	64-68	62-64
Eggs, Gr. A large, N.Y. (cts./dz.)	57.0	70.3	76.9	66.6	72.6	69.1	73.0	74-77	71-73
Milk, all at farm (\$/cwt.)	12.60	12.87	13.93	13.00	13.97	13.50	13.55	14.00-14.50	13.70-13.90

¹ Quarterly cash receipts and expenses are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. ² Includes net change in farm inventories. ³ Excludes inventory adjustment and non-cash income and expenses. Represents cash available for capital expenditures and operator income. ⁴ Annual data are based on Oct.-Sept. fiscal years ending with the indicated year. f = forecast.

Farm Income

Cash receipts from farming

	1980						1981						
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan ¹	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July ¹
	\$ Mil.												
Farm marketings and CCC loans ¹	11,193	11,028	11,837	15,759	14,273	13,201	13,278	10,208	10,280	9,244	9,825	11,374	12,264
Livestock and Products	5,441	5,719	5,940	6,605	5,723	5,705	6,308	5,439	5,948	5,498	5,647	5,775	5,820
Meat animals	3,152	3,419	3,647	4,198	3,370	3,305	3,780	3,282	3,408	3,019	3,240	3,307	3,384
Dairy Products	1,387	1,385	1,347	1,411	1,393	1,455	1,501	1,411	1,566	1,570	1,608	1,547	1,500
Poultry and eggs	802	816	845	897	871	851	951	671	887	817	704	818	835
Other	100	99	101	99	89	94	76	75	87	92	95	103	101
Crops	5,752	5,309	5,897	9,154	8,550	7,496	6,970	4,769	4,332	3,746	4,178	5,599	6,444
Food grains	1,723	996	1,033	1,179	915	932	956	766	534	425	529	1,818	2,085
Feed crops	1,368	1,435	1,338	1,396	2,107	2,021	2,261	1,151	1,172	976	1,074	1,399	1,819
Cotton (lint and seed)	55	87	78	702	1,150	850	575	437	152	-44	-45	-36	-52
Tobacco	82	456	548	405	275	538	255	81	7	34	9	0	232
Oil-bearing crops	999	808	848	3,221	1,705	1,209	1,557	1,055	954	782	957	879	979
Vegetables and melons	610	659	830	883	518	453	519	492	613	630	770	719	701
Fruits and tree nuts	501	484	659	774	829	699	403	365	353	288	359	466	465
Other	414	384	563	594	1,051	794	444	422	547	655	525	354	415
Government Payments	27	53	91	162	213	293	239	174	106	101	59	49	55
Total cash receipts ²	11,220	11,081	11,928	15,921	14,486	13,494	13,517	10,382	10,386	9,345	9,884	11,423	12,319

¹ Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month. ² Details may not add because of rounding.

Farm Production¹

Item	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 ²
	1967=100									
Farm output	110	112	106	114	117	119	122	129	122	132
All livestock Products ³	107	105	106	101	105	106	105	109	113	114
Meat animals	109	108	110	102	105	105	104	106	111	111
Dairy Products	102	98	99	98	103	105	104	105	110	113
Poultry and eggs	109	106	106	103	110	112	118	127	128	132
All crops ⁴	113	119	110	121	121	129	131	144	131	148
Feed grains	112	115	93	114	120	126	135	148	123	150
Hay and forage	104	109	104	108	102	107	113	117	107	111
Food grains	102	114	120	142	141	132	125	144	157	184
Sugar crops	127	112	104	130	128	116	116	107	114	120
Cotton	187	175	158	112	142	191	145	194	150	210
Tobacco	88	88	101	110	108	98	102	77	90	100
Oil crops	131	155	127	153	132	175	182	219	171	201
Cropland used for crops	98	103	106	108	109	111	108	112	114	144
Crop production per acre	115	116	104	112	111	117	121	129	115	130

¹ For historical data and indexes, see *Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency* USDA Statistical Bulletin 657. ² Preliminary indexes for 1981 based on September 1981 Crop Production report and other releases of the *Crop Reporting Board*, ERS. ³ Gross livestock production includes minor livestock products not included in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross crop production to compute farm output. ⁴ Gross crop production includes some miscellaneous crops not in the separate groups shown. It cannot be added to gross livestock production to compute farm output.

Farm marketing indexes (physical volume)

	Annual			1980		1981				
	1978	1979	1980	July	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
	1967=100									
All commodities	124	127	133	127	120	126	97	105	125	137
Livestock and Products	112	110	113	110	106	119	108	111	111	113
Crop	140	151	161	151	141	135	83	96	144	171

Cash receipts¹ from farm marketings, by States, January-July

State	Livestock and Products		Crops ²		Total ²	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
			SMil.			
NORTH ATLANTIC						
Maine	183.5	184.0	70.0	174.3	233.5	358.3
New Hampshire	41.6	44.5	14.5	15.1	56.1	59.5
Vermont	201.4	214.2	16.5	20.9	217.9	235.2
Massachusetts	70.0	78.4	87.0	90.9	157.0	169.2
Rhode Island	7.7	5.9	8.7	9.2	16.4	15.1
Connecticut	95.1	107.9	71.7	79.3	166.8	187.2
New York	969.5	1,067.2	313.4	414.7	1,282.9	1,481.9
New Jersey	68.8	78.9	166.2	165.8	235.0	244.7
Pennsylvania	1,095.5	1,243.3	387.5	407.2	1,483.0	1,650.5
NORTH CENTRAL						
Ohio	776.2	876.5	1,201.5	1,465.6	1,977.7	2,342.1
Indiana	902.8	1,032.6	1,341.3	1,587.3	2,244.1	2,619.9
Illinois	1,262.4	1,434.0	3,412.1	3,518.5	4,674.5	4,952.5
Michigan	627.7	691.1	609.0	751.4	1,236.8	1,442.5
Wisconsin	2,164.5	2,280.4	410.9	561.6	2,575.4	2,842.0
Minnesota	1,861.3	2,080.2	1,510.7	1,856.0	3,372.0	3,936.2
Iowa	3,074.5	3,376.5	2,336.3	3,167.4	5,410.8	6,543.9
Missouri	1,211.9	1,322.5	963.8	999.2	2,175.7	2,321.7
North Dakota	460.4	456.1	876.5	795.1	1,336.9	1,251.2
South Dakota	1,077.8	1,108.4	394.2	418.8	1,472.1	1,527.2
Nebraska	1,833.0	1,936.3	1,284.9	1,343.9	3,117.9	3,280.1
Kansas	2,123.5	2,099.8	1,258.7	1,282.3	3,382.1	3,382.1
SOUTHERN						
Delaware	129.2	155.1	36.0	35.5	165.1	190.6
Maryland	347.9	407.2	139.6	161.6	487.5	568.8
Virginia	487.5	528.6	190.8	205.9	678.3	734.5
West Virginia	89.2	97.3	24.6	22.7	113.8	119.9
North Carolina	761.7	911.9	423.5	584.6	1,185.1	1,496.5
South Carolina	222.2	241.1	304.1	308.6	526.3	549.7
Georgia	816.8	977.1	419.2	470.1	1,236.1	1,447.2
Florida	541.9	570.5	2,079.2	2,168.7	2,621.2	2,739.1
Kentucky	728.0	756.9	558.6	576.7	1,286.6	1,333.6
Tennessee	483.4	525.8	267.8	306.5	751.2	832.4
Alabama	616.4	701.2	230.4	236.8	846.8	937.9
Mississippi	484.5	529.6	421.6	382.8	906.1	912.3
Arkansas	807.4	905.0	584.6	692.7	1,392.0	1,597.7
Louisiana	238.1	255.6	375.9	417.3	614.0	672.9
Oklahoma	1,199.5	1,204.5	631.4	617.9	1,830.9	1,822.4
Texas	2,859.1	2,929.4	1,945.4	2,001.4	4,804.5	4,930.7
WESTERN						
Montana	312.1	309.4	311.8	365.1	624.0	674.5
Idaho	460.9	484.8	442.8	685.7	903.7	1,170.5
Wyoming	245.9	235.8	35.1	43.7	280.9	279.6
Colorado	1,280.4	1,285.6	374.1	527.8	1,654.6	1,813.4
New Mexico	596.2	513.4	116.6	119.4	712.8	632.8
Arizona	474.2	469.7	510.3	539.8	984.5	1,009.6
Utah	212.7	215.4	62.2	67.8	274.8	283.2
Nevada	71.0	68.4	38.3	32.4	109.3	100.8
Washington	468.9	535.0	832.2	932.0	1,301.1	1,467.0
Oregon	304.2	327.7	451.6	560.8	755.8	888.5
California	2,334.3	2,523.7	3,865.9	3,639.1	6,200.2	6,162.8
Alaska	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	5.0	5.1
Hawaii	48.6	47.8	207.5	207.5	256.1	255.3
UNITED STATES	37,714.2	40,434.7	32,618.9	36,037.6	70,333.1	76,472.3

¹ Estimates as of the first of current month. ² Sales of farm products include receipts from loans reported minus value of redemptions during the period. Rounded data may not add.

Farm Prices: Received and Paid

Indexes of prices received and paid by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept p
1977=100										
Prices Received										
All farm products	115	132	134	142	143	142	142	141	137	134
All crops	106	116	125	135	143	143	137	136	129	121
Food grains	122	147	165	167	177	171	160	159	157	155
Feed grains and hay	101	114	132	145	156	156	151	147	136	124
Feed grains	104	117	135	149	161	160	156	152	141	126
Cotton	91	96	118	134	121	119	117	116	107	104
Tobacco	109	118	125	133	134	134	134	141	145	149
Oil-bearing crops	93	103	102	112	122	120	116	117	105	98
Fruit	148	144	127	128	120	138	127	109	125	122
Fresh market ¹	157	151	129	129	120	142	132	110	130	126
Commercial vegetables	105	110	113	115	133	130	119	132	122	118
Fresh market	106	109	110	110	135	132	116	133	119	114
Potatoes ²	104	92	128	156	215	208	218	226	204	145
Livestock and products	124	147	144	150	143	141	146	146	145	145
Meat animals	134	166	156	162	151	150	158	157	155	155
Dairy products	109	124	135	136	140	139	138	138	138	141
Poultry and eggs	106	111	112	125	116	111	114	118	116	116
Prices paid										
Commodities and services										
Interest, taxes, and wage rates	108	123	139	141	150	150	151	150	151	151
Production items	109	125	140	142	150	150	150	149	149	149
Feed	98	110	123	132	140	141	139	136	131	126
Feeder livestock	140	185	177	178	172	165	165	159	164	168
Seed	105	110	118	121	144	144	144	144	144	144
Fertilizer	100	108	134	137	145	147	147	147	147	147
Agricultural chemicals	94	96	102	104	109	113	113	113	113	113
Fuels & energy	105	137	188	191	217	216	214	214	213	213
Farm & motor supplies	104	115	134	138	145	146	146	147	148	148
Autos & trucks	106	117	123	122	137	143	144	145	145	145
Tractors & self-propelled machinery	109	122	136	142	146	146	155	155	155	159
Other machinery	108	119	132	137	143	143	148	148	148	152
Building & fencing	108	118	128	130	133	133	134	134	135	135
Farm services & cash rent	107	117	129	129	142	142	142	142	142	142
Interest payable per acre on farm real estate debt	118	144	179	179	195	195	195	195	195	195
Taxes on farm real estate	100	107	114	114	119	119	119	119	119	119
Wage rates (seasonally adjusted)	107	117	127	128	135	135	135	135	135	135
Production items, interest, taxes, and wage rates	109	125	140	143	151	151	152	151	150	150
Prices received (1910-14=100)	526	602	615	651	653	650	649	646	628	610
Prices paid, etc. (Parity index) (1910-14=100)	747	850	955	974	1,033	1,035	1,039	1,037	1,039	1,042
Parity ratio ³	70	71	64	67	63	63	62	62	60	59

¹ Fresh market for noncitrus and fresh market and processing for citrus. ² Includes sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans. ³ Ratio of index of prices received to index of prices paid, taxes, and wage rates. P preliminary.

Prices received by farmers, U.S. average

	Annual*			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Sept	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept p
Crops										
All wheat (\$/bu.)	2.82	3.51	3.88	3.99	4.07	3.95	3.70	3.62	3.62	3.63
Rice, rough (\$/cwt.)	9.29	9.05	11.07	10.20	13.80	13.30	11.90	12.80	12.10	11.10
Corn (\$/bu.)	2.10	2.36	2.70	3.01	3.24	3.24	3.17	3.14	2.87	2.52
Sorghum (\$/cwt.)	3.43	3.91	4.67	5.12	5.25	5.12	4.95	4.84	4.55	4.08
All hay, baled (\$/ton)	49.87	56.20	66.72	70.40	72.70	77.60	69.80	65.70	63.90	62.90
Soybeans (\$/bu.)	6.28	6.86	6.75	7.59	7.60	7.42	7.10	7.16	6.71	6.29
Cotton, Upland (cts./lb.)	55.2	58.0	71.3	81.4	73.2	72.3	71.1	70.2	65.0	62.8
Potatoes (\$/cwt.)	3.87	3.16	4.78	6.02	8.53	7.91	8.36	8.86	8.60	6.00
Dry edible beans (\$/cwt.)	18.56	19.57	24.83	24.50	31.30	34.50	36.80	35.40	26.70	20.60
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	16.1	14.2	17.1	17.9	11.7	10.5	10.5	10.4	15.9	17.0
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	267	276	325	209	327	370	395	179	203	187
Oranges, all uses (\$/box) ¹	4.70	3.34	3.26	2.39	3.28	4.94	4.93	3.22	3.44	2.78
Grapefruit, all uses (\$/box) ¹	2.35	2.97	2.73	2.28	3.97	4.07	2.81	2.91	2.69	2.96
Livestock										
Beef cattle (\$/cwt.)	48.50	66.10	62.40	63.00	60.30	59.00	60.80	59.70	59.00	58.40
Calves (\$/cwt.)	59.10	88.70	76.80	74.30	70.70	68.80	66.20	62.00	62.40	63.30
Hogs (\$/cwt.)	46.60	41.80	38.00	46.10	39.00	40.90	47.40	49.30	49.20	49.10
Lambs (\$/cwt.)	62.80	66.70	63.60	66.70	58.00	62.50	65.00	59.50	56.20	50.90
All milk, sold to plants (\$/cwt.)	10.60	12.00	13.00	13.20	13.60	13.50	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.70
Milk, manuf. grade (\$/cwt.)	9.65	11.10	12.00	12.20	12.70	12.70	12.50	12.40	12.40	12.60
Broilers (cts./lb.)	26.3	25.9	27.7	32.0	26.8	28.2	29.2	30.4	29.2	26.8
Eggs (cts./doz.) ²	52.2	58.3	56.3	61.7	64.4	56.3	57.1	58.4	59.3	64.6
Turkeys (cts./lb.)	43.6	41.1	41.3	45.8	38.4	39.0	41.4	42.7	40.7	38.3
Wool (cts./lb.) ³	74.5	86.3	88.1	84.7	99.7	103.0	106.0	102.0	94.6	89.0

¹ Equivalent on-tree returns. ² Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. ³ Average local market price, excluding incentive payments. * Calendar year averages. p Preliminary.

Producer and Consumer Prices

Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual	1980	1981							
	1980	Aug	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
1967=100										
Consumer price index, all items	246.8	249.4	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5
Consumer price index, less food	244.0	246.3	257.6	260.4	262.3	264.2	267.0	269.5	272.7	274.9
All food	254.6	258.7	268.6	270.8	272.2	272.9	272.5	273.6	276.2	277.4
Food away from home	267.0	269.5	280.9	284.7	286.1	288.2	289.3	290.6	292.4	293.7
Food at home	251.5	256.3	265.6	267.3	268.6	268.7	267.7	268.7	271.6	272.8
Meats ¹	248.8	251.1	259.7	256.4	254.4	251.0	252.3	254.2	259.6	262.0
Beef and veal	270.3	273.1	275.3	272.3	270.3	267.4	270.3	271.1	274.5	275.9
Pork	209.1	212.0	228.2	223.6	221.6	217.4	217.3	221.2	231.5	235.3
Poultry	190.8	197.5	202.4	203.7	201.6	196.8	194.7	196.8	204.8	202.0
Fish	330.2	331.8	358.0	355.0	358.8	359.7	353.2	352.1	356.9	356.8
Eggs	169.7	178.3	190.2	188.2	180.5	184.3	170.5	172.1	174.2	177.6
Dairy products ²	227.4	229.7	240.1	242.1	242.6	243.5	243.8	243.8	244.2	243.8
Fats and oils ³	241.2	242.0	260.4	267.3	268.9	270.1	270.7	269.6	269.0	269.2
Fruits and vegetables	246.7	258.4	257.6	267.3	278.2	281.9	276.8	278.1	284.4	286.1
Fresh	252.6	273.0	263.9	278.1	293.9	296.4	284.4	285.2	294.0	295.8
Processed	242.5	244.5	253.0	257.8	263.3	268.5	270.9	272.8	276.4	277.9
Cereals and bakery products	246.4	249.2	262.9	265.3	266.7	268.3	270.0	271.5	272.4	272.6
Sugar and sweets	341.3	355.1	385.4	385.4	383.2	375.8	367.1	361.3	360.0	361.3
Beverages, nonalcoholic	395.8	402.8	409.7	411.9	412.2	414.4	412.3	412.8	410.3	413.1
Apparel commodities less footwear	167.8	167.8	168.9	169.6	172.7	174.0	173.3	172.5	171.2	174.3
Footwear	190.3	190.3	194.9	194.9	197.4	199.3	201.0	200.4	199.0	200.0
Tobacco products	202.6	204.5	211.9	212.3	212.5	213.3	218.2	219.1	219.3	219.9
Beverages, alcoholic	186.3	188.7	193.7	195.9	197.1	197.8	199.1	199.8	200.5	201.4

¹ Beef, veal, lamb, pork, and processed meat. ² Includes butter. ³ Excludes butter.

Producer Price Indexes, U.S. average (not seasonally adjusted)

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980 p	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
	1967=100									
Finished goods ¹	194.6	216.1	246.8	251.4	266.0	268.5	268.9	269.9	271.3	271.2
Consumer foods	206.8	226.3	239.4	246.5	252.6	251.9	252.0	253.1	256.9	255.5
Fresh fruit	213.5	232.6	237.4	268.2	217.0	221.3	227.7	209.4	223.9	220.8
Fresh and dried vegetables	200.1	201.0	219.0	221.0	332.3	317.0	291.2	279.1	278.3	267.1
Eggs	158.6	176.5	171.0	176.9	180.4	196.2	165.0	174.6	185.1	180.7
Bakery products	201.3	221.7	247.7	248.2	262.9	264.1	265.4	266.8	267.8	268.4
Meats	209.6	240.6	235.8	254.1	231.6	234.5	235.8	239.7	250.4	252.4
Beef and veal	202.2	252.2	260.2	278.7	243.8	244.6	251.9	251.8	257.4	252.4
Pork	219.1	205.0	196.7	219.3	204.0	200.3	203.8	214.4	236.3	234.4
Poultry	194.0	188.6	193.3	213.6	205.3	188.1	197.5	199.9	205.2	202.6
Fish	313.0	383.8	371.0	370.2	382.0	387.1	386.4	386.6	382.9	367.2
Dairy products	188.4	211.2	230.7	232.6	245.5	245.8	245.0	245.6	245.5	245.6
Processed fruits and vegetables	202.6	221.9	228.9	230.7	251.8	258.7	260.1	263.3	266.5	267.6
Refined sugar ²	108.3	116.3	214.4	232.3	181.2	166.6	149.6	152.0	150.9	153.3
Vegetable oil and products	209.4	223.5	233.2	240.1	240.7	241.6	238.6	236.6	240.4	238.0
Consumer finished goods less foods	183.7	208.2	247.9	255.0	271.7	276.1	276.1	277.0	277.1	277.5
Beverages, alcoholic	148.2	161.4	175.6	179.1	186.4	188.1	188.9	189.5	190.0	191.1
Soft drinks	211.6	227.1	259.1	263.2	290.8	290.8	294.6	295.7	298.5	297.5
Apparel	152.4	160.4	172.2	175.1	180.1	182.1	182.4	185.0	186.2	186.5
Footwear	183.0	218.0	233.2	233.7	240.5	241.1	241.1	241.0	241.9	242.3
Tobacco products	198.5	217.7	245.5	248.2	255.4	268.4	268.4	268.4	268.5	268.6
Intermediate materials ³	215.5	242.8	280.2	282.4	302.0	305.8	306.6	307.1	308.6	309.9
Materials for food manufacturing	202.3	223.6	263.7	277.5	267.5	263.1	260.3	263.9	262.6	261.7
Flour	141.6	172.0	187.6	190.0	193.2	195.3	194.3	193.8	190.2	189.4
Refined sugar ²	109.3	119.3	210.5	225.5	200.4	188.1	171.7	181.9	162.4	165.2
Crude vegetable oils	219.2	243.7	202.6	220.8	191.2	193.6	187.0	186.4	199.0	186.6
Crude materials ⁴	240.1	282.2	304.2	327.7	334.2	336.3	333.2	334.3	336.2	333.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	215.3	247.2	259.1	276.6	262.1	263.5	260.6	264.2	267.0	261.8
Fruits and vegetables ⁵	216.5	229.0	238.5	254.0	291.6	285.2	273.9	258.6	265.0	257.3
Grains	182.5	214.8	239.0	256.5	261.8	264.7	257.7	257.1	257.4	242.7
Livestock	220.1	260.3	252.7	275.7	239.3	246.6	251.8	263.0	266.5	262.0
Poultry, live	199.8	194.3	202.1	224.5	213.5	195.4	207.2	210.0	215.3	210.3
Fibers, plant and animal	193.4	209.9	271.1	280.8	270.1	274.2	258.3	259.6	251.3	232.5
Milk	219.7	250.1	271.2	271.6	289.5	287.2	283.6	285.0	284.3	285.0
Oilseeds	224.1	245.5	249.2	259.7	294.2	302.4	301.3	291.2	294.9	289.7
Coffee, green	378.2	416.2	430.3	401.2	402.5	401.1	305.2	266.7	261.4	286.9
Tobacco, leaf	191.5	207.7	n.a.	217.7	n.a.	235.0	235.7	235.7	247.5	254.7
Sugar, raw cane	190.2	209.8	413.0	482.7	318.0	274.9	224.2	262.6	271.5	253.9
All commodities	209.3	235.6	268.6	273.8	290.3	293.4	293.7	294.5	296.0	296.2
Industrial commodities	209.4	236.5	274.5	278.2	299.6	303.5	304.1	304.7	306.0	307.0
All foods ⁷	206.5	266.3	244.5	254.7	253.2	251.6	250.3	252.2	255.5	253.7
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	206.6	229.8	244.6	255.1	253.5	253.8	252.6	254.1	256.6	253.9
Farm products	212.5	241.4	249.3	263.8	260.7	263.3	259.5	260.3	263.1	257.8
Processed foods and feeds	202.6	222.5	241.0	249.4	248.5	247.6	248.0	249.7	252.1	250.7
Cereal and bakery products	190.3	210.3	235.9	235.8	252.2	253.9	255.1	256.0	257.2	256.6
Sugar and confectionery	197.8	214.7	321.2	347.1	302.0	284.5	265.3	277.6	269.8	269.1
Beverages	200.0	210.7	232.4	237.1	245.4	246.0	245.0	245.5	246.3	246.3

¹ Commodities ready for sale to ultimate consumer. ² Fresh and dried. ³ Consumer size packages, Dec. 1977=100. ⁴ Commodities requiring further processing to become finished goods. ⁵ For use in food manufacturing. ⁶ Products entering market for the first time which have not been manufactured at that point. ⁷ Includes all processed food (except soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, and manufactured animal feeds) plus eggs and fresh and dried fruits and vegetables. n.a. = not available.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Market basket of farm foods

	Annual			1980 p	1981					
	1978	1979	1980p	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Market basket¹:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	199.4	222.7	238.8	243.5	255.4	255.3	254.7	255.9	259.5	206.6
Farm value (1967=100)	205.6	228.1	240.3	256.7	248.7	242.1	246.3	250.9	259.0	253.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	195.7	219.6	238.0	235.7	259.3	263.0	259.6	258.8	259.7	264.4
Farm value/retail cost (%)	38.2	37.9	37.2	39.0	36.0	35.1	35.8	36.3	36.9	36.1
Meat Products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	206.8	241.9	248.8	251.1	254.4	251.0	252.3	254.2	259.6	262.0
Farm value (1967=100)	206.4	234.6	234.0	252.3	225.5	219.4	235.1	242.3	256.8	249.2
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	207.3	250.4	266.1	249.7	288.3	288.0	272.4	268.1	262.8	277.0
Farm value/retail cost (%)	53.8	52.3	50.7	54.2	47.8	47.2	50.3	51.4	53.4	51.3
Dairy Products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	185.5	207.0	227.4	229.7	242.6	243.5	243.8	243.8	244.2	243.8
Farm value (1967=100)	204.7	234.0	254.9	258.8	271.8	271.6	270.9	272.2	272.4	273.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	168.8	183.6	203.5	204.3	217.1	219.0	220.2	219.1	219.6	218.4
Farm value/retail cost (%)	51.4	52.6	52.2	52.5	52.2	51.9	51.7	52.0	51.9	52.1
Poultry:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	172.9	181.5	190.8	197.5	201.6	196.8	194.7	196.8	204.8	202.0
Farm value (1967=100)	202.1	199.4	211.7	232.3	225.0	204.1	214.0	222.2	231.1	221.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	144.7	164.2	170.5	154.2	178.9	189.7	176.0	172.2	179.3	182.8
Farm value/retail cost (%)	57.5	54.0	54.6	60.3	54.9	51.0	54.1	55.5	55.5	54.0
Eggs:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	157.8	172.8	169.7	178.3	180.5	184.3	170.5	172.1	174.2	177.6
Farm value (1967=100)	178.9	199.2	190.9	220.0	203.5	217.2	182.2	201.7	199.4	200.0
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	127.3	134.6	139.2	118.1	146.7	136.7	153.6	129.3	137.8	145.3
Farm value/retail cost (%)	67.0	68.1	66.5	72.9	66.8	69.7	63.2	69.3	67.6	66.6
Cereal and bakery products:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	199.9	220.2	246.4	249.2	266.7	268.3	270.0	271.5	272.4	272.6
Farm value (1967=100)	163.9	189.9	221.1	223.8	234.5	227.8	221.7	214.8	215.0	212.4
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	207.3	226.3	251.7	254.5	273.4	276.7	280.0	283.2	284.3	285.1
Farm value/retail cost (%)	14.1	14.8	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.5	13.4
Fresh fruits:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	230.1	258.5	271.8	317.7	269.4	276.3	282.3	286.0	304.6	321.4
Farm value (1967=100)	237.9	237.6	242.7	297.8	197.8	196.7	188.9	216.5	219.2	271.9
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	226.6	267.9	284.8	326.7	301.6	312.0	324.2	317.2	342.9	343.6
Farm value/retail cost (%)	32.0	28.5	27.7	29.0	22.7	22.1	20.7	23.4	22.3	26.2
Fresh vegetables:										
Retail costs (1967=100)	216.2	222.5	242.2	245.6	320.8	319.6	291.7	291.1	295.9	285.5
Farm value (1967=100)	215.7	204.3	215.8	248.3	357.2	325.8	293.9	270.8	299.7	300.3
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	216.5	231.1	254.7	244.3	303.7	316.7	290.6	300.6	294.1	278.6
Farm value/retail cost (%)	31.9	29.4	28.5	32.3	35.6	32.6	32.2	29.8	32.4	33.6
Processed fruits and vegetables:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	208.7	226.6	242.5	244.5	263.3	268.5	270.9	272.8	276.4	277.9
Farm value (1967=100)	221.9	235.3	242.6	244.2	279.8	285.1	306.4	312.9	309.9	299.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	205.8	224.7	242.4	244.6	259.6	264.8	263.0	263.9	269.0	273.1
Farm value/retail costs (%)	19.3	18.8	18.1	18.1	19.3	19.2	20.5	20.8	20.3	19.5
Fats and oils:										
Retail cost (1967=100)	209.6	226.3	241.2	242.0	268.9	270.1	270.7	269.6	269.0	269.2
Farm value (1967=100)	257.4	278.0	249.9	267.6	299.2	291.6	286.6	278.3	280.5	242.7
Farm-retail spread (1967=100)	191.4	206.4	237.8	232.1	257.3	261.8	264.6	266.3	264.6	279.4
Farm value/retail cost (%)	34.1	34.1	28.8	30.7	30.9	30.0	29.4	28.7	29.0	25.0

¹ Retail costs are based on indexes of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods from the CPI-U published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The farm value is the payment to farmers for quantity of farm product equivalent to retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail price and the farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing these foods.

Farm-retail price spreads

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June p	July p	Aug p
Beef, Choice:										
Retail Price ¹ (cts./lb.)	181.9	226.3	237.6	242.2	235.6	230.9	234.3	236.8	241.6	243.4
Net carcass value ² (cts.)	119.3	150.5	155.4	165.4	141.2	146.7	155.1	158.4	159.9	154.1
Net farm value ³ (cts.)	111.1	140.8	145.0	155.2	130.6	137.9	145.6	149.2	147.9	142.9
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	70.8	85.5	92.6	87.0	105.0	93.0	88.7	87.6	93.7	100.5
Carcass-retail spread ⁴ (cts.)	62.6	75.8	82.2	76.8	94.4	84.2	79.2	78.4	81.7	89.3
Farm-carcass spread ⁵ (cts.)	8.2	9.7	10.4	10.2	10.6	8.8	9.5	9.2	12.0	11.2
Farm value/retail price (%)	61	62	61	64	55	60	62	63	61	59
Pork:¹										
Retail Price ¹ (cts./lb.)	143.6	144.1	139.4	145.7	146.2	142.7	144.9	146.9	155.1	157.8
Wholesale value ² (cts.)	107.7	100.4	98.0	111.0	101.6	101.2	101.5	109.5	114.5	113.6
Net farm value ³ (cts.)	76.6	66.6	63.2	76.4	62.6	62.8	66.3	77.5	80.9	80.4
Farm-retail spread (cts.)	67.0	77.5	76.2	69.3	83.6	79.9	78.6	69.4	74.2	77.4
Wholesale-retail spread ⁴ (cts.)	35.9	43.7	41.4	34.7	44.6	41.5	43.4	37.4	40.6	44.2
Farm-wholesale spread ⁵ (cts.)	31.8	33.8	34.8	34.6	39.0	38.4	35.2	32.0	33.6	33.2
Farm value/retail price (%)	53	46	45	52	43	44	46	53	52	51

¹ Estimated weighted average Price of retail cuts from pork and yield grade 3 beef carcasses. Retail Prices from USDA's meat price survey. ² Value of carcass quantity equivalent to 1 lb. of retail cuts-beef adjusted for value of fat and bone byproducts. ³ Market value to Producer for quantity of live animal equivalent to 1 lb. retail cuts minus value of byproducts. ⁴ Represents charges for retailing and other marketing services such as fabricating, wholesaling, and in-city transportation. ⁵ Represents charges made for livestock marketing, processing and transportation to city where consumed. p Preliminary.

Transportation Data

Rail rates, grain and fruit and vegetable shipments

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Rail freight rate index¹										
All products (1969=100)	213.0	243.4	285.4	291.5	321.4	321.0	321.0	324.3	333.2	333.5
Farm products (1969=100)	204.9	235.0	271.8	275.9	305.2	304.6	304.6	306.8	314.5	315.1
Grain (Dec. 1978=100)	n.a.	106.9	127.5	130.4	144.5	144.0	144.0	145.5	149.5	149.5
Food Products (1969=100)	210.0	239.5	283.7	290.5	323.3	323.1	323.1	326.1	333.8	334.8
Rail carloadings of grain (thou. cars) ²	25.8	27.5	30.1	32.6	36.3	23.5	21.3	28.3	33.2	26.2
Barge shipments of grain (mil. bu.) ³	31.3	31.2	36.7	59.5	30.2	36.3	39.4	37.4	35.1	45.4
Fresh fruit and vegetable shipments										
Rail (thou. cwt.) ^{4,5}	915	806	1,218	467	800	712	873	1,153	644	398
Truck (thou. cwt.) ^{4,5}	7,322	7,558	7,594	7,119	6,806	7,873	9,717	9,873	8,200	7,318

¹ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ² Weekly average; from Association of American Railroads. ³ Weekly average; from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. ⁴ Preliminary data for 1980. ⁵ Typical truck loads are about 40,000 pounds and average railcar loads in 1975 were about 60,000 pounds.

Livestock and Products

Dairy:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr ¹	May	June	July	Aug
Milk production:										
Total milk (mil. lb.)	121,461	123,411	128,425	10,782	11,426	11,544	12,064	11,628	11,320	11,065
Milk Per cow (lb.)	11,243	11,488	11,875	995	1,052	1,063	1,111	1,069	1,039	1,014
Number of milk cows (thou.)	10,803	10,743	10,815	10,838	10,862	10,865	10,862	10,880	10,898	10,911
Milk prices, Minnesota-Wisconsin:										
3.5% fat (\$/cwt.) ¹	9.57	10.91	11.88	11.86	12.67	12.64	12.61	12.59	12.53	12.47
Price of 16% dairy ration (\$/ton)	138	156	177	180	196	197	200	197	192	189
Milk-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	1.53	1.54	1.47	1.42	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.43
Stocks, beginning										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	8,626	8,730	8,599	12,778	14,688	15,506	17,242	18,160	19,534	20,222
Commercial (mil. lb.)	4,916	4,475	5,419	6,400	6,181	6,016	6,085	6,026	5,921	5,949
Government (mil. lb.)	3,710	4,254	3,180	6,378	8,506	9,490	11,157	12,133	13,613	14,273
Imports, total equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	2,310	2,305	2,107	150	149	186	132	150	249	n.a.
USDA net removals:										
Total milk equiv. (mil. lb.) ³	2,743	2,119	8,800	394.9	1,449.5	1,659.6	1,705.8	1,438.8	1,112.8	581.1
Butter:										
Production (mil. lb.)	994.3	984.6	1,145.3	75.3	116.7	116.9	116.2	96.6	84.1	85.0
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	184.9	206.9	177.8	308.0	372.3	407.4	450.4	473.6	507.5	515.5
Wholesale price, Grade A Chd. (cts./lb.)	109.8	122.4	139.3	144.5	147.2	147.2	147.3	147.5	147.9	148.0
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	112.0	81.6	257.0	⁴ 2.7	42.5	46.7	48.9	31.4	17.7	12.1
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	903.5	895.0	878.8	78.8	74.2	71.1	70.5	73.7	65.1	n.a.
American cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	2,074.2	2,189.9	2,374.6	192.9	224.5	237.5	253.5	243.6	217.9	202.8
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	422.1	378.8	406.6	540.0	636.6	644.9	725.7	766.1	828.0	881.6
Wholesale price, Wis. assembly pt. (cts./lb.)	107.1	123.8	133.0	132.6	138.8	139.2	138.8	138.8	138.6	139.3
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	39.7	40.2	349.7	45.3	57.5	70.1	70.2	79.6	75.2	33.3
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	2,064.7	2,113.1	2,023.9	174.7	185.7	165.8	187.9	164.6	143.1	n.a.
Other Cheese:										
Production (mil. lb.)	1,445.6	1,527.3	1,608.5	124.6	140.9	133.7	133.4	142.3	129.2	131.0
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	64.0	78.4	105.6	112.4	87.7	89.7	92.5	94.2	100.8	98.5
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	1,655.5	1,730.4	1,827.9	140.0	153.5	148.4	144.7	151.7	149.1	n.a.
Nonfat dry milk:										
Production (mil. lb.)	920.4	908.7	1,160.7	104.0	110.0	122.9	135.3	132.6	120.0	114.8
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	677.9	585.1	485.2	540.7	599.4	633.0	645.3	693.1	733.1	742.6
Wholesale price, avg. manf. (cts./lb.)	71.4	80.0	88.7	89.2	93.7	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8	—
USDA net removals (mil. lb.)	285.0	255.3	634.3	48.5	73.5	87.4	97.5	102.4	75.7	70.0
Commercial disappearance (mil. lb.)	658.4	603.1	538.9	64.7	32.9	30.6	23.5	30.5	61.6	n.a.
Frozen dessert production (mil. gal.) ⁴	1,173.5	1,152.9	1,167.5	119.7	98.4	100.6	104.0	121.0	126.6	114.3

¹ Manufacturing grade milk. ² Pounds of 16% protein ration equal in value to 1 pound of milk. ³ Milk equivalent, fat-solids basis. ⁴ Ice cream, ice milk, and sherbert.

⁵ Domestic sales exceeded purchases. n.a. = not available.

Wool:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	² Mar	Apr ¹	May	June	July	Aug
U.S. wool price, Boston ¹ (cts./lb.)	189	218	245	251	274	278	278	283	283	283
Imported wool price, Boston ² (cts./lb.)	230	257	265	259	289	285	287	290	291	292
U.S. mill consumption, scoured										
Apparel wool (thou. lb.)	102,246	106,533	113,423	8,393	12,916	10,791	10,228	12,750	8,399	n.a.
Carpet wool (thou. lb.)	13,009	10,513	9,131	857	932	701	775	918	702	n.a.

¹ Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Graded Territory 64's (20.60-22.04 microns) staple 2 1/4" and up. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Territory fine, good French combing and staple. ² Wool price delivered at U.S. mills, clean basis, Australian 60/62's, type 64A (24 micron), including duty (25.5 cents). Duty in 1981 is 15.0 cents. Prior to January 1976 reported as: Australian 64's combing, excluding, n.a. not available.

Meat animals:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Cattle on feed (7-States)										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	8,927	9,226	8,454	6,887	7,126	6,837	7,030	7,054	6,846	6,451
Placed on feed (thou. head) ²	22,593	19,877	18,320	1,618	1,368	1,721	1,619	1,313	1,082	1,419
Marketings (thou. head)	20,297	18,793	17,422	1,399	1,538	1,386	1,400	1,439	1,412	1,526
Other disappearance (thou. head)	1,997	1,856	1,489	61	119	142	195	82	65	55
Beef steer-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) ³	24.8	28.7	25.1	24.6	19.4	20.0	20.6	21.4	21.5	23.8
Hog-corn price ratio, Omaha (bu.) ³	22.9	18.1	14.6	16.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	15.2	15.9	18.1
Commercial slaughter (thou. head)⁴										
Cattle	39,552	33,678	33,804	2,852	2,915	2,807	2,751	2,922	2,915	2,929
Steers	18,526	17,363	17,155	1,343	1,566	1,426	1,457	1,525	1,453	1,414
Heifers	11,758	9,725	9,593	903	786	796	740	813	860	912
Cows	8,470	5,923	6,332	539	503	519	489	515	531	533
Bulls and stags	798	639	724	67	61	66	65	69	72	70
Calves	4,170	2,824	2,589	208	239	212	182	200	228	225
Sheep and lambs	5,369	5,017	5,574	448	505	537	442	459	460	490
Hogs	77,315	89,099	96,076	7,030	8,337	8,324	7,298	6,963	6,813	6,855
Commercial production (mil. lb.)										
Beef	24,010	21,261	21,464	1,773	1,896	1,811	1,761	1,856	1,818	1,825
Veal	600	410	379	31	35	32	30	32	34	33
Lamb and mutton	300	284	310	23	29	29	24	24	24	25
Pork	13,209	15,270	16,432	1,189	1,423	1,424	1,254	1,201	1,162	1,158
Dol. per 100 pounds										
Market prices										
Slaughter cattle:										
Choice steers, Omaha	52.34	67.75	66.96	72.31	61.40	64.92	66.86	68.26	67.86	66.37
Utility cows, Omaha	36.79	50.10	45.73	45.53	43.12	43.95	42.39	42.88	43.78	44.31
Choice vealers, S. St. Paul	69.24	91.41	75.53	79.12	80.88	83.90	84.25	82.88	76.00	77.25
Feeder cattle:										
Choice, Kansas City, 600-700 lb.	58.78	83.08	75.23	76.40	68.80	68.94	65.79	65.12	63.22	65.75
Slaughter hogs:										
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets ⁴	48.49	42.06	40.04	48.30	39.54	39.79	42.05	49.04	50.66	50.92
Feeder pigs:										
S. Mo. 40-50 lb. (per head)	48.16	35.26	30.14	33.46	36.33	39.33	36.10	37.88	32.88	38.55
Slaughter sheep and lambs:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	65.33	68.45	66.64	69.25	56.75	63.20	65.38	67.76	64.38	61.62
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	28.97	32.82	24.68	19.00	34.00	26.70	21.81	23.12	26.75	21.12
Feeder lambs:										
Choice, San Angelo	75.61	77.53	68.36	65.44	59.00	61.30	60.69	62.92	56.62	54.56
Wholesale meat prices, Midwest⁵										
Choice steer beef, 600-700 lb.	80.43	101.62	104.44	111.96	94.32	99.68	103.32	106.52	107.23	103.90
Canner and Cutter cow beef	74.61	100.23	92.45	93.03	87.50	87.62	83.75	84.58	85.17	88.93
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	95.99	91.35	84.87	95.06	91.12	85.84	94.16	102.31	105.70	104.88
Pork bellies 12-14 lb.	62.50	46.00	43.78	55.60	40.19	48.58	45.07	55.26	54.74	59.54
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	86.37	77.04	73.34	80.39	68.28	72.68	70.96	78.08	82.88	84.33

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Cattle on feed (23-States):										
Number on feed (thou. head) ¹	12,811	12,681	11,713	10,203	9,635	9,965	11,105	9,768	9,570	—
Placed on feed (thou. head) ²	29,073	26,062	24,557	5,640	6,359	7,340	5,154	5,953	—	—
Marketings (thou. head)	26,645	24,600	23,183	5,634	5,731	5,577	5,999	5,591	—	—
Other disappearance (thou. head) ²	2,558	2,404	1,982	589	298	523	502	560	—	—
Hogs and pigs (14-States):³										
Inventory (thou. head) ¹	48,308	51,370	57,130	54,805	54,840	55,160	54,780	50,105	51,205	52,160
Breeding (thou. head) ¹	7,324	8,102	8,055	8,085	7,853	7,422	7,679	7,219	7,105	7,056
Market (thou. head) ¹	40,984	43,268	49,075	46,720	40,987	47,738	47,083	42,886	44,100	45,104
Farrowings (thou. head)	10,602	12,317	11,861	3,356	2,838	2,917	2,434	3,023	3,075	2,735
Pig crop (thou. head)	75,595	87,393	85,915	24,600	20,382	21,211	17,609	23,202	20,153	—

¹ Beginning of period. ² Other disappearance excluded in 1973; not comparable with 1974 and 1975. ³ Bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds liveweight. ⁴ 220-240 lb. Beginning in January 230-240 lb. ⁵ Prior to Oct. 1975, Chicago. ⁶ Quarters are Dec. preceding year-Feb. (I), Mar.-May (II), June-Aug. (III), and Sept.-Nov. (IV). ⁷ Intentions. ⁸ Classes estimated.

Poultry and eggs.

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Eggs										
Farm production (mil.)	67,300	69,325	69,665	5,751	6,981	5,722	5,818	5,563	5,733	5,777
Average number of layers on farms (mil.)	282	289	287	285	287	284	282	279	280	281
Rate of lay (eggs per layer)	239	240	242	20.2	20.8	20.2	20.6	19.9	20.5	20.5
Cartoned price, New York, grade A										
large (cts./doz.) ¹	61.7	68.2	66.9	69.9	71.0	73.4	66.8	67.1	71.8	
Price of laying feed (\$/ton)	152	168	188	193	215	215	217	219	214	207
Egg-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.7
Stocks, beginning of period:										
Shell (thou. cases)	39	38	38	39	19	32	32	25	41	41
Frozen (mil. lb.)	29.7	25.3	23.4	29.4	24.2	22.3	21.9	22.7	24.2	26.9
Replacement chicks hatched (mil.)	492	519	484	38.0	43.8	46.6	44.3	39.4	31.2	33.1
Broilers										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	9,883	10,916	11,089	905.0	998.7	1,017.9	1,017.6	1,034.7	1,031.2	—
Wholesale price, 9-city, (cts./lb.)	44.5	44.4	46.8	52.4	48.2	44.4	46.3	49.3	50.2	47.3
Price of broiler grower feed (\$/ton)	169	189	207	212	229	234	235	234	233	225
Broiler-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Stocks, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	29.4	20.1	30.6	31.8	26.8	24.8	27.7	26.5	30.1	36.3
Average weekly placements of broiler chicks, 21 States (mil.)	70.9	76.8	77.9	71.6	85.6	85.7	85.5	84.7	80.1	77.4
Turkeys										
Federally inspected slaughter, certified (mil. lb.)	1,983	2,182	2,303	225.5	134.0	149.8	178.3	224.3	249.4	—
Wholesale price, New York, B-16 lb. young hens (cts./lb.)	66.7	68.1	63.6	67.2	63.8	61.2	63.5	66.2	66.8	61.8
Price of turkey grower feed (\$/ton)	182	202	223	230	254	254	255	256	256	250
Turkey-feed price ratio (lb.) ²	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Stocks, beginning of period (mil. lb.)	167.9	175.1	240.0	325.8	207.9	220.7	228.7	255.8	327.3	400.8
Poults hatched (mil.)	157.5	180.0	188.7	12.2	19.9	20.5	22.1	21.4	18.6	12.7

¹ Price of cartoned eggs to volume buyers for delivery to retailers. ² Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs or 1 lb. of broiler or turkey liveweight.

Crops and Products

Feed grains:

	Marketing year ¹			1980	1981					
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Wholesale prices:										
Corn, No. 2 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.)	2.26	2.54	2.81	3.36	3.48	3.53	3.47	3.41	3.41	3.09
Sorghum, No. 2 yellow, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	3.54	4.00	4.65	5.71	5.46	5.49	5.38	5.23	5.29	4.58
Barley, feed, Minneapolis (\$/bu.)	1.68	1.80	2.16	2.39	2.63	2.51	2.39	2.09	2.26	2.35
Barley, malting, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ²	2.27	2.38	2.87	3.27	3.71	3.84	3.80	3.34	2.95	3.15
Exports:										
Corn (mil. bu.)	1,948	2,133	2,433	207	223	187	209	159	148	141
Feed grains (mil. metric tons) ³	55.3	60.2	71.7	5.9	6.4	5.3	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.7
	Marketing year ¹			1979	1980				1981	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May
Corn:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	886	1,111	1,304	1,304	6,886	4,857	3,670	1,518	5,857	3,997
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. bu.)	3,744	4,324	4,519	1,549	1,308	682	979	1,524	1,083	693
Food, seed, ind. (mil. bu.)	590	620	675	145	139	119	272	156	144	135
Feed grains:³										
Stocks, beginning (mil. metric tons)	29.9	41.4	46.2	55.5	206.2	144.1	107.9	60.3	172.9	117.6
Domestic use:										
Feed (mil. metric tons)	118.6	136.1	138.0	47.6	39.6	20.3	30.5	45.5	31.8	21.0
Food, seed, ind. (mil. metric tons)	20.0	20.0	22.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	8.6	5.1	4.9	4.6

¹ Beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum; June 1 for oats and barley. ² No. 3 or better, 65% or better, plump beginning October 1977. ³ Aggregated data for corn, sorghum, oats, and barley.

Fats and oils:

	Marketing Year ¹			1980		1981				
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Soybeans:										
Wholesale price, No. 1 yellow, Chicago (\$/bu.) ²	6.11	6.75	6.25	7.36	7.32	7.72	7.53	7.09	7.28	—
Crushings (mil. bu.)	927.7	1,017.8	1,123.0	83.7	88.7	85.4	82.3	73.4	72.4	—
Processing margin (\$/bu.) ²	.29	.36	.50		.16	.17	.08	.12	.11	—
Exports (mil. bu.)	723.4	753.0	875.0	57.7	103.2	60.0	69.6	41.8	29.6	—
Soybean oil:										
Wholesale price, crude, Decatur (cts./lb.)	23.8	27.4	24.3	25.9	23.1	23.4	21.6	21.3	22.8	20.8
Production (mil. lb.)	10,291.4	11,323.0	12,105.0	913.8	991.3	954.2	914.9	830.7	814.7	—
Domestic disappearance (mil. lb.)	8,192.4	894.2	898.1	774.8	739.9	761.1	752.2	733.4	834.8	—
Exports (mil. lb.)	2,137.1	2,334.0	2,690.0	181.1	211.0	90.7	114.8	125.0	96.0	—
Stocks, beginning (mil. lb.)	766.6	771.0	776.0	1,305.0	1,977.1	2,016.7	2,118.8	2,166.3	2,138.6	—
Soybean meal:										
Wholesale price, 44% protein, Decatur (\$/ton)	161.87	190.10	181.90	207.4	210.40	222.00	221.00	200.90	204.10	202.2
Production (thou. ton)	22,398.9	24,354.0	27,105.0	2,011.5	2,141.1	2,047.9	1,963.2	1,765.3	1,734.4	—
Domestic disappearance (thou. ton)	16,287.2	1,772.0	19,238.4	1,638.1	1,175.6	1,307.3	1,360.9	1,424.7	1,466.7	—
Exports (thou. ton)	7,542.7	6,610	7,908.0	549.9	9,422	8,003	526.4	387.1	320.0	—
Stocks, beginning (thou. ton)	228.3	243	267.0	267.8	248.1	271.4	211.7	287.6	241.1	—
Margarine, wholesale price, Chicago (cts./lb.)	39.1	43.5	50.3	49.0	42.0	42.2	41.0	41.7	43.0	42.6

¹ Beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soy meal and oil; calendar year for margarine. ² Spot basis, Illinois shipping points.

Fruit:

	Annual			1980		1981				
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Wholesale price indexes:										
Fresh fruit (1967=100)	217.6	230.4	237.3	268.0	217.0	221.3	227.7	209.4	223.9	220.8
Dried fruit (1967=100)	355.3	530.7	380.4	376.9	381.1	385.5	382.2	382.2	384.3	384.3
Canned fruit and juice (1967=100)	213.9	240.2	256.4	256.4	271.0	271.4	272.6	274.5	273.9	278.6
Frozen fruit and juice (1967=100)	232.0	248.5	244.3	244.0	294.9	317.2	317.2	317.2	316.4	319.9
F.o.b. shipping point prices:										
Apples, Yakima Valley (\$/ctn.) ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	⁴ 9.58	⁴ 9.09	⁴ 9.54	⁴ 10.16	⁴ 12.09	15.77
Pears, Medford, Dr. (\$/box) ²	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	⁴ 12.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oranges, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	10.69	12.50	9.50	9.50	10.20	9.66	9.18	10.70	12.00	13.30
Grapefruit, U.S. avg. (\$/box)	6.72	8.00	8.50	9.80	9.86	10.30	10.90	12.30	13.10	12.20
Stocks, beginning:										
Fresh apples (mil. lb.)	⁵ 2,624.5	⁵ 2,789.6	⁵ 3,222.0	19.7	2,035.8	1,482.5	994.2	553.4	186.7	84.8
Fresh pears (mil. lb.)	⁵ 195.3	⁵ 157.6	⁵ 206.0	38.7	118.4	73.9	36.2	11.6	n.a.	3.0
Frozen fruit (mil. lb.)	⁵ 517.9	⁵ 563.7	⁵ 578.0	553.4	499.0	451.0	404.8	374.2	406.1	526.8
Frozen fruit juices (mil. lb.)	⁵ 714.0	⁵ 734.3	⁵ 1,005.4	1,644.0	1,372.6	1,518.9	1,640.0	1,866.9	1,866.8	1,648.3

¹ Red Delicious, Washington extra fancy, carton tray pack, 80-125's. ² D'Anjou pears, Medford, or wrapped, U.S. No. 1, 90-135's ³ Stocks as of January 1 of year listed. n.a. = not available. ⁴ C.A. storage.

Food grains:

	Marketing Year ¹			1980		1981				
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Wholesale prices:										
Wheat, No. 1 HRW, Kansas City (\$/bu.) ²	2.72	3.38	4.25	4.31	4.35	4.48	4.36	4.24	4.25	4.14
Wheat, DNS, Minneapolis (\$/bu.) ²	2.66	3.17	4.16	4.22	4.32	4.41	4.44	4.29	4.18	4.03
Flour, Kansas City (\$/cwt.)	6.60	7.81	10.03	10.11	10.28	10.53	10.31	10.53	10.28	10.30
Flour, Minneapolis (\$/cwt.)	7.34	8.17	10.27	10.96	10.98	11.10	11.08	11.13	10.81	10.75
Rice, S.W. La. (\$/cwt.) ³	21.30	18.40	22.15	20.75	27.70	28.25	28.00	27.90	27.50	26.40
Wheat:										
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,124	1,194	1,375	147	136	136	84	132	142	—
Mill grind (mil. bu.)	616	622	630	53	55	53	52	53	51	—
Wheat flour production (mil. cwt.)	276	278	284	24	25	24	23	24	23	—
	Marketing Year ¹			1980		1981				
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Jan-Mar	Apr-May ⁴	June-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-May	June-Sept
Wheat:										
Stocks, beginning (mil. bu.)	1,113	1,178	924	1,716	1,225	902	2,472	1,904	1,329	991
Domestic use:										
Food (mil. bu.)	587	592	596	145	94	197	167	154	96	—
Feed and seed (mil. bu.) ⁴	272	245	187	63	36	85	30	21	23	—
Exports (mil. bu.)	1,124	1,194	1,375	283	193	518	371	401	220	—

¹ Beginning June 1 for wheat and August 1 for rice. ² Ordinary protein. ³ Long-grain, milled basis. ⁴ Feed use approximated by residual.

Cotton:

	Marketing year ¹			1980	1981					
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
U.S. price, SLM, 1-1/16 in. (cts./lb.) ²	52.7	61.6	71.5	85.6	81.5	81.2	78.5	78.1	75.1	66.4
Northern Europe prices:										
Index (cts./lb.) ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95.3	91.3	87.3	86.8	86.4	83.5	80.7
U.S. M 1-3/32" (cts./lb.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.9
U.S. mill consumption (thou. bales)	6,462.5	6,434.8	6,463.0	461.3	561.3	452.4	460.0	554.2	398.2	—
Exports (thou. bales)	5,484.1	6,180.2	9,228.9	422.5	771.5	524.0	482.6	337.2	278.2	—

¹ Beginning August 1. ² Average spot market. ³ Liverpool Outlook "A" index; average of five lowest prices of 10 selected growths. ⁴ Memphis territory growths.

Coffee

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980 p	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July p	Aug p
Composite green price, N.Y. (cts./lb.)	155.15	169.50	157.78	142.15	124.70	124.24	122.33	107.69	113.76	119.31
Imports, green bean equivalent (mil. lb.) ¹	2,448	2,656	2,466	172	183	172	184	137	128	*150
	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980 p	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept p
Roastings (mil. lb.) ²	2,156	2,249	2,255	568	532	511	644	627	524	*490

¹ Green and Processed Coffee. ² Instant, soluble and roasted coffee. p Preliminary. * Forecast.

Vegetables:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Wholesale prices:										
Potatoes, white, f.o.b. East (\$/cwt.)	5.20	4.54	6.32	8.43	12.34	12.44	11.35	13.06	6.40	7.34
Iceberg lettuce (\$/cwt.) ¹	5.10	5.10	4.25	3.85	4.63	3.64	5.52	4.36	6.95	8.68
Tomatoes (\$/cwt.) ²	6.65	7.86	7.57	5.62	15.06	11.98	5.53	6.26	7.55	6.72
Wholesale Price Index, 10 canned veg. (1967=100)	175	191	200	203	219	236	236	236	239	240
Grower Price Index, fresh commercial veg. (1977=100)	106	109	110	104	176	135	132	116	133	127

¹ Std. carton 24's f.o.b. shipping point. ² 5 x 6-6 x 6, f.o.b. Fla-Cal.

Sugar:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
U.S. raw sugar price, N.Y. (cts./lb.) ¹	—	—	30.11	33.13	23.81	19.91	17.43	18.95	19.09	17.42
U.S. deliveries (thou. short tons) ^{2,3}	10,849	10,714	10,149	900	*823	*799	*814	*914	*877	*832

¹ Spot price reported by N.Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Reporting resumed in mid August 1979 after being suspended November 3, 1977. ² Raw value. ³ Excludes Hawaii. ⁴ Preliminary.

Tobacco:

	Annual			1980	1981					
	1978	1979	1980 ¹	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Prices at auctions:										
Flue-cured (cts./lb.) ²	135.0	140.0	144.5	139.0	—	—	—	—	156.5	163.5
Burley (cts./lb.) ²	131.0	145.2	165.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic consumption ³										
Cigarettes (bil.)	614.3	614.0	620.5	52.2	54.2	53.7	50.7	56.5	51.1	n.a.
Large cigars (mil.)	4,701	4,298	3,994	337.3	351.8	301.9	337.4	387.9	287.7	n.a.

¹ Subject to revision. ² Crop year July-June for flue-cured, October-September for burley. ³ Taxable removals. n.a. = not available.

Supply and Utilization: Crops

Supply and Utilization: Domestic Measure¹

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply ²	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm price ³
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Wheat:											
1976/77	80.4	70.9	30.3	2,149	2,817	74	680	950	1,704	1,113	2.73
1977/78	75.4	66.7	30.7	2,046	3,161	193	667	1,124	1,983	1,178	2.33
1978/79	66.0	56.5	31.4	1,776	2,956	159	679	1,194	2,032	924	2.97
1979/80	71.4	62.5	34.2	2,134	3,060	86	697	1,375	2,158	902	3.78
1980/81*	80.4	70.9	33.4	2,370	3,274	45	728	1,510	2,283	991	3.96
1981/82*	88.8	80.7	34.1	2,750	3,743	150	732	1,825	2,707	1,036	3.70-4.00
	Mil. acres		lb/acre				Mil. cwt (rough equiv.)				c/lb.
Rice:											
1976/77	2.49	2.48	4,663	115.6	152.6	3.8	42.7	65.6	108.3	40.5	7.02
1977/78	2.26	2.25	4,412	99.2	139.8	1.9	37.7	72.8	110.5	27.4	9.49
1978/79	2.99	2.97	4,484	133.2	160.7	4.2	49.2	75.7	124.9	31.6	8.16
1979/80	2.89	2.87	4,599	131.9	163.6	6.1	49.2	82.6	131.8	25.7	10.50
1980/81*	3.36	3.30	4,403	145.1	171.0	8.6	54.5	91.4	145.9	16.5	12.00
1981/82*	3.86	3.82	4,677	178.6	195.2	3.5	56.5	83.5	140.0	51.7	9.00-11.00
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Corn:											
1976/77	84.6	71.5	88.0	6,289	6,691	3,571	550	1,684	5,805	886	2.15
1977/78	84.3	71.6	90.8	6,505	7,394	3,745	590	1,948	6,283	1,111	2.02
1978/79	81.7	71.9	101.0	7,268	8,380	4,323	620	2,133	7,076	1,304	2.25
1979/80	81.4	72.4	109.7	7,939	9,244	4,519	675	2,433	7,627	1,617	2.52
1980/81*	84.1	73.1	91.0	6,648	8,266	4,150	750	2,350	7,250	1,016	3.15
1981/82*	84.3	74.1	107.1	7,940	8,957	4,250	825	2,450	7,525	1,432	2.60-2.95
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Sorghum:											
1976/77	18.1	14.5	49.1	711	762	414	11	246	671	91	2.03
1977/78	16.6	13.8	56.6	781	872	456	11	214	681	191	1.82
1978/79	16.2	13.4	54.5	731	922	544	11	207	762	160	2.01
1979/80	15.3	12.9	62.7	809	969	484	13	325	822	147	2.34
1980/81*	15.9	12.7	46.2	588	735	375	11	290	676	59	3.00
1981/82*	16.1	13.6	63.4	864	923	450	11	325	786	137	2.40-2.70
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Barley:											
1976/77	9.3	8.4	45.4	383	522	175	155	66	396	126	2.25
1977/78	10.8	9.7	44.0	428	564	178	156	57	391	173	1.78
1978/79	10.0	9.2	49.2	455	638	217	167	26	410	228	1.92
1979/80	8.1	7.5	50.9	383	623	204	172	55	431	192	2.29
1980/81*	8.3	7.2	49.6	359	561	175	172	77	424	137	2.91
1981/82*	9.8	9.1	52.5	476	623	200	175	100	475	148	2.30-2.55
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Oats:											
1976/77	16.6	11.8	45.7	540	747	485	88	10	583	164	1.56
1977/78	17.7	13.5	55.8	753	919	509	85	12	606	313	1.10
1978/79	16.4	11.1	52.3	582	896	526	77	13	616	280	1.20
1979/80	14.0	9.7	54.4	527	808	492	76	4	572	236	1.36
1980/81*	13.4	8.6	53.0	458	695	432	74	13	519	176	1.82
1981/82*	13.6	9.7	52.8	509	686	425	75	10	510	176	1.65-1.85
	Mil. acres		Bu/acre				Mil. bu.				\$/bu.
Soybeans:											
1976/77	50.3	49.4	26.1	1,289	1,534	77	790	564	1,431	103	6.81
1977/78	59.0	57.8	30.6	1,767	1,870	82	927	700	1,709	161	5.88
1978/79	64.7	63.7	29.4	1,869	2,030	99	1,018	739	1,856	174	6.66
1979/80	71.6	70.6	32.1	2,268	2,442	85	1,123	875	2,083	359	6.28
1980/81*	70.1	67.9	26.8	1,817	2,176	91	1,020	720	1,831	345	7.55
1981/82*	68.1	66.9	31.2	2,089	2,434	94	1,080	830	2,004	430	5.50-7.00
							Mil. lbs.				c/lb.
Soybean oil:											
1976/77	—	—	—	8,578	9,829	—	7,511	1,547	9,058	771	24.0
1977/78	—	—	—	10,288	11,059	—	8,273	2,057	10,330	729	24.6
1978/79	—	—	—	11,323	12,052	—	8,942	2,334	11,276	776	27.4
1979/80	—	—	—	12,105	12,881	—	8,981	2,690	11,671	1,210	24.3
1980/81*	—	—	—	11,165	12,375	—	8,950	1,500	10,450	1,925	23.0
1981/82*	—	—	—	11,770	13,695	—	9,450	2,000	11,450	2,245	19.0-23.0
							Thou. tons				\$/ton
Soybean meal:											
1976/77	—	—	—	18,488	18,843	—	14,056	4,559	18,615	228	199.8
1977/78	—	—	—	22,371	22,599	—	16,276	6,080	22,356	243	164.2
1978/79	—	—	—	24,354	24,597	—	17,720	6,610	24,330	267	190.1
1979/80	—	—	—	27,105	27,372	—	19,238	7,908	27,146	226	181.9
1980/81*	—	—	—	24,309	24,535	—	17,485	6,800	24,285	250	220.0
1981/82*	—	—	—	25,700	25,950	—	18,350	7,330	25,680	270	170-195

See footnotes at end of table.

Supply and Utilization—Domestic Measure, Continued

	Area		Yield	Production	Total Supply ²	Feed and Residual	Other domestic use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	Farm Price ³
	Planted	Harvested									
	Mil. acres		lb/acre				Mil. bales				c/lb
Cotton:											
1976/77	11.6	10.9	465	10.6	14.3	—	6.7	4.8	11.5	2.9	64.1
1977/78	13.7	13.3	520	14.4	17.3	—	6.5	5.5	12.0	5.3	52.3
1978/79	13.4	12.4	420	10.9	16.2	—	6.4	6.2	12.5	4.0	58.4
1979/80	14.0	12.8	547	14.6	18.6	—	6.5	9.2	15.7	3.0	63.4
1980/81*	14.5	13.2	404	11.1	14.2	—	5.9	5.9	11.9	2.7	—
1981/82*	14.3	13.8	540	15.5	18.2	—	6.2	7.0	13.2	5.0	—

Supply and Utilization—Metric Measure*

	Mil. hectares		Metric tons/ha				Mil. metric tons				\$/metric ton
Wheat:											
1976/77	32.5	28.7	2.04	58.5	76.7	2.1	18.5	25.8	46.4	30.3	100
1977/78	30.5	27.0	2.06	55.6	86.0	5.2	18.1	30.6	53.9	32.1	86
1978/79	26.7	22.9	2.11	48.3	80.4	4.3	18.5	32.5	55.3	25.1	109
1979/80	28.9	25.3	2.30	58.1	83.3	2.3	19.0	37.4	58.7	24.6	139
1980/81*	32.5	28.7	2.25	64.5	89.1	1.2	19.8	41.1	62.1	27.0	146
1981/82*	35.9	32.7	2.29	74.8	101.9	4.1	19.9	49.7	73.7	28.2	136-147

Mil. metric tons (rough equiv.)

Rice:											
1976/77	1.0	1.0	6.23	5.2	6.9	*0.2	1.9	3.0	4.9	1.8	155
1977/78	.9	.9	4.95	4.5	6.3	*0.1	1.7	3.3	5.0	1.2	209
1978/79	1.2	1.2	5.03	6.1	7.3	*0.2	2.3	3.4	5.7	1.4	180
1979/80	1.2	1.2	5.15	6.0	7.4	*0.3	2.2	3.7	5.9	1.2	231
1980/81*	1.4	1.3	4.93	6.6	7.8	*0.4	2.5	4.1	6.6	0.8	265
1981/82*	1.6	1.6	5.16	8.1	8.9	*0.1	2.6	3.8	6.4	2.4	198-243

Mil. metric tons

Corn:											
1976/77	34.2	28.9	5.52	159.7	170.0	90.7	14.0	42.8	147.5	22.5	85
1977/78	34.1	29.0	5.70	165.2	187.8	95.1	15.0	49.5	159.6	28.2	80
1978/79	33.1	29.1	6.34	184.6	212.9	109.8	15.7	54.2	179.7	33.1	89
1979/80	32.9	29.3	6.88	201.6	234.8	114.8	17.1	61.8	193.7	41.1	99
1980/81*	34.0	29.6	5.70	168.8	210.0	105.4	19.1	59.7	184.2	25.8	124
1981/82*	34.1	29.9	6.75	201.7	227.5	108.0	21.0	62.2	191.2	36.4	102-116

Feed Grain:											
1976/77	52.1	43.0	4.51	194.0	211.5	112.1	18.9	50.6	181.6	29.9	—
1977/78	52.4	43.9	4.68	205.3	235.5	117.9	19.9	56.3	194.1	41.4	—
1978/79	50.3	42.7	5.19	221.5	263.2	135.9	20.9	60.2	217.0	46.2	—
1979/80	48.1	41.5	5.74	238.2	284.7	138.7	22.3	71.3	232.3	52.4	—
1980/81*	49.3	41.1	4.82	198.2	250.9	125.1	24.1	68.9	218.4	32.8	—
1981/82*	50.1	43.1	5.60	241.4	274.5	130.0	26.1	72.8	228.9	45.6	—

Soybeans:											
1976/77	20.4	20.0	1.76	35.1	41.7	*2.1	21.5	15.3	38.9	2.8	250
1977/78	23.9	23.4	2.06	48.1	50.9	*2.2	25.2	19.1	46.5	4.4	216
1978/79	26.2	25.8	1.98	50.9	55.3	*2.8	27.7	20.1	50.6	4.7	245
1979/80	29.0	28.6	2.16	61.7	66.5	*2.4	30.6	23.8	56.7	9.8	231
1980/81*	28.4	27.5	1.80	49.5	58.2	*2.5	27.8	19.6	49.9	9.4	277
1981/82*	27.6	27.1	2.03	56.9	66.2	*2.5	29.4	22.6	54.5	11.7	202-257

Soybean oil:											
1976/77	—	—	—	3.89	4.46	—	3.41	.70	4.11	.35	529
1977/78	—	—	—	4.67	5.02	—	3.75	.93	4.69	.33	542
1978/79	—	—	—	5.14	5.47	—	4.06	1.06	5.12	.35	604
1979/80	—	—	—	5.49	5.84	—	4.07	1.22	5.29	.55	536
1980/81*	—	—	—	5.06	5.61	—	4.06	.68	4.74	.87	507
1981/82*	—	—	—	5.34	6.21	—	4.28	.91	5.19	1.02	419-507

Soybean meal:											
1976/77	—	—	—	16.77	17.09	—	12.75	4.14	16.89	.21	220
1977/78	—	—	—	20.29	20.50	—	14.77	5.52	20.28	.22	181
1978/79	—	—	—	22.09	22.31	—	16.08	6.00	22.07	.24	210
1979/80	—	—	—	24.59	24.83	—	17.46	7.17	24.62	.20	201
1980/81*	—	—	—	22.05	22.26	—	15.86	6.17	22.02	.23	243
1981/82*	—	—	—	23.32	23.54	—	16.65	6.65	23.30	.24	187-215

\$/kg

Cotton:											
1976/77	4.7	4.4	.52	2.31	3.11	—	1.46	1.05	2.50	.63	1.41
1977/78	5.5	6.4	.58	3.14	3.77	—	1.42	1.20	2.61	1.15	1.15
1978/79	5.4	5.0	.47	2.36	3.53	—	1.39	1.35	2.72	.87	1.29
1979/80	5.7	5.2	.61	3.19	4.05	—	1.42	2.00	3.42	.65	1.40
1980/81*	5.9	5.4	.45	2.42	3.09	—	1.28	1.28	2.59	.59	—
1981/82*	5.8	5.6	.61	3.37	3.96	—	1.35	1.52	2.87	1.09	—

* September 14, 1981 Supply and Demand Estimates. ¹ Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat, barley, and oats, August 1 for cotton and rice, September 1 for soybeans, and October 1 for corn, sorghum, soy meal, and soy oil. ² Includes imports. ³ Season average. ⁴ Includes seed. ⁵ Upland and extra long staple. Stock estimates based on Census Bureau data which results in an unaccounted difference between supply and use estimates and changes in ending stocks. ⁶ Conversion factors: Hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres, 1 metric ton = 2204.622 pounds, 36.7437 bushels of wheat or sorghum, 39.3679 bushels of corn or sorghum, 49.9296 bushels of barley, 69.8944 bushels of oats, 22.046 cwt. of rice, and 4.59 480 pound bales of cotton. ⁷ Statistical discrepancy.

General Economic Data

Gross national product and related data

	Annual			1979		1980				1981	
	1978	1979	1980 p	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
S 8il. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
Gross national Product ¹	2,156.1	2,413.9	2,626.1	2,444.1	2,496.3	2,571.7	2,564.8	2,637.3	2,730.6	2,853.0	2,885.8
Personal consumption expenditures	1,348.7	1,510.9	1,672.8	1,529.1	1,582.3	1,631.0	1,626.8	1,682.2	1,751.0	1,810.1	1,829.1
Durable goods	199.3	212.3	211.9	213.3	216.1	220.9	194.4	208.8	223.3	238.3	227.3
Nondurable goods	529.8	602.2	675.7	611.5	639.2	661.1	664.0	674.2	703.5	726.0	735.3
Clothing and shoes	91.9	98.9	104.8	100.3	102.5	102.2	102.3	105.3	109.4	113.4	115.8
Food and beverages	276.4	312.1	345.7	314.3	329.0	336.2	338.4	347.7	360.4	372.5	377.8
Services	619.6	696.3	785.2	704.3	727.0	749.0	768.4	799.2	824.2	845.8	866.5
Gross private domestic investment	375.3	415.8	395.3	421.7	410.0	415.6	390.9	377.1	397.7	437.1	458.6
Fixed investment	353.2	398.3	401.2	408.3	410.8	413.1	383.5	393.2	415.1	432.7	435.3
Nonresidential	242.0	279.7	296.0	288.5	290.2	297.8	289.8	294.0	302.1	315.9	324.6
Residential	111.2	118.6	105.3	119.8	120.6	115.2	93.6	99.2	113.0	116.7	110.7
Change in business inventories	22.2	17.5	-5.9	13.3	-8	2.5	7.4	-16.0	-17.4	4.5	23.3
Net exports of goods and services	-6	13.4	23.3	17.9	7.6	8.2	17.1	44.5	23.3	29.2	20.8
Exports	219.8	281.3	339.8	293.1	306.3	337.3	333.3	342.4	346.1	367.4	368.2
Imports	220.4	267.9	316.5	275.2	298.7	329.1	316.2	297.9	322.7	338.2	347.5
Government purchases of goods and services	432.6	473.8	534.7	475.4	496.4	516.8	530.0	533.5	558.6	576.5	577.4
Federal	153.4	167.9	198.9	165.1	178.1	190.0	198.7	194.9	212.0	221.6	219.5
State and local	279.2	305.9	335.8	310.4	318.3	326.8	331.3	338.6	346.6	354.9	357.9
1972 S8il. (Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)											
Gross national Product	1,436.9	1,483.0	1,480.7	1,488.2	1,490.6	1,501.9	1,463.3	1,471.9	1,485.6	1,516.4	1,510.4
Personal consumption expenditures	904.8	930.9	935.1	933.4	941.6	943.4	919.3	930.8	946.8	960.2	955.1
Durable goods	146.3	146.6	135.8	146.7	146.0	145.4	126.2	132.6	139.1	146.8	137.4
Nondurable goods	345.7	354.6	358.4	355.4	361.3	361.5	356.6	354.9	360.4	364.5	367.0
Clothing and shoes	73.3	76.6	78.0	77.4	78.4	76.9	76.7	78.3	80.1	82.8	84.0
Food and beverages	172.5	176.7	181.5	177.4	181.3	183.6	182.2	180.1	179.9	182.9	185.0
Services	412.8	429.6	440.9	431.3	434.3	436.5	436.5	443.3	447.3	448.9	450.7
Gross private domestic investment	229.7	232.6	203.6	232.6	221.5	218.3	200.5	195.3	200.5	211.6	219.7
Fixed investment	215.8	222.5	206.6	225.0	222.2	219.2	199.2	200.2	207.6	213.1	208.9
Nonresidential	153.4	163.3	158.4	166.4	164.1	165.0	156.1	155.5	157.0	162.0	161.1
Residential	62.4	59.1	48.1	58.6	58.1	54.2	43.1	44.7	50.6	51.0	447.8
Change in business inventories	14.0	10.2	-2.9	7.6	-7	-9	1.3	-5.0	-7.2	-1.4	10.8
Net exports of goods and services	24.6	37.7	52.0	41.1	42.2	50.1	51.7	67.6	48.5	50.9	46.2
Exports	127.5	146.9	161.1	151.3	154.8	165.9	160.5	160.5	157.4	162.5	161.5
Imports	103.0	109.2	109.1	110.2	112.6	115.8	108.9	102.8	108.9	111.6	115.4
Government purchases of goods and services	277.8	281.8	290.0	281.1	285.3	290.1	291.9	288.2	289.8	293.6	289.5
Federal	99.8	101.7	108.1	99.9	103.1	107.6	110.7	106.9	107.4	111.2	108.7
State and local	178.0	180.1	181.9	181.2	182.2	182.5	181.2	181.3	182.4	182.5	180.7
New plant and equipment expenditures (\$bil.)	231.24	270.46	295.63	273.15	284.30	291.89	294.36	296.23	299.58	312.24	311.87
Implicit price deflator for GNP (1972=100)	150.05	162.77	177.36	164.23	167.47	171.23	175.28	179.18	183.81	188.14	191.06
Disposable income (\$bil.)	1,462.9	1,641.7	1,821.7	1,663.8	1,710.1	1,765.1	1,784.1	1,840.6	1,897.0	1,947.8	1,985.6
Disposable income (1972 \$bil.)	981.5	1,011.5	1,018.4	1,015.7	1,017.7	1,021.0	1,008.2	1,018.5	1,025.8	1,033.3	1,036.8
Per capita disposable income (\$)	6,571	7,293	8,002	7,381	7,563	7,785	7,848	8,074	8,299	8,504	8,651
Per capita disposable income (1972 \$)	4,409	4,493	4,473	4,506	4,501	4,503	4,435	4,468	4,488	4,511	4,517
U.S. Population, tot, incl. military abroad (mil.)*	222.6	225.1	227.7	225.4	226.1	226.7	227.3	228.0	228.6	229.1	229.6
Civilian population (mil.)*	220.5	223.0	225.6	223.3	224.0	224.6	225.2	225.9	226.5	226.9	227.4

See footnotes at end of next table.

Selected monthly indicators

	Annual			1980		1981				
	1978	1979	1980 p	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug p
Monthly data seasonally adjusted except as noted										
Industrial production, total ¹ (1967=100)	146.1	152.5	147.0	142.2	152.1	151.9	152.7	152.9	153.4	152.8
Manufacturing (1967=100)	146.8	153.6	146.7	141.2	151.6	152.0	152.8	152.5	153.0	152.5
Durable (1967=100)	139.7	146.4	136.7	129.9	142.1	142.5	143.5	143.1	143.5	142.4
Nondurable (1967=100)	156.9	164.0	161.2	157.6	165.3	165.9	166.4	166.0	166.9	167.0
Leading economic indicators ^{1,4} (1967=100)	141.8	140.1	131.2	130.7	136.7	137.5	135.1	134.0	134.5	133.8
Employment ² (Mil. persons)	94.4	96.9	97.3	97.0	98.4	99.0	99.2	98.4	99.0	98.9
Unemployment rate ² (%)	6.0	5.8	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.2
Personal income ³ (\$ bil. annual rate)	1,721.8	1,943.8	2,160.2	2,179.4	2,340.4	2,353.8	2,367.4	2,384.3	2,419.0	2,445.8
Hourly earnings in manufacturing ^{3,5} (\$)	6.17	6.69	7.27	7.30	7.80	7.88	7.92	7.97	8.02	8.03
Money stock (daily average) ⁶ (\$ bil.)	⁹ 364.2	⁷ 390.5	⁸ 415.6	406.9	425.8	433.7	431.5	428.8	430.3	431.8
Time and savings deposits (daily average) (\$ bil.)	⁷ 1,202.8	⁸ 1,288.9	⁹ 1,406.6	1,347.8	1,428.7	1,426.5	1,436.7	1,449.0	1,450.9	1,460.5
Three-month Treasury bill rate ² (%)	7.221	10.041	11.506	9.259	13.478	13.635	16.295	14.557	14.699	15.812
Aaa corporate bond yield (Moody's) ^{2,8} (%)	8.73	9.63	11.94	11.64	13.33	13.88	14.32	13.75	14.38	14.89
Interest rate on new home mortgages ^{2,9} (%)	9.54	10.77	12.65	12.25	14.02	14.15	14.10	14.67	14.72	15.27
Housing starts, private (including farm) (thou.)	2,020.3	1,745.1	1,292.0	1,411	1,297	1,332	1,158	1,039	1,049	937
Auto sales at retail, total ¹ (mil.)	11.3	10.6	9.0	8.8	10.4	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	10.4
Business sales, total ¹ (\$ bil.)	258.7	294.7	320.5	317.9	349.9	350.9	349.2	354.4	354.6 p	—
Business inventories, total ¹ (\$ bil.)	395.2	444.2	475.2	468.9	485.5	487.0	490.3	494.2	499.5 p	—
Sales of all retail stores (\$ bil.) ^{1,10}	66.9	74.3	79.5	79.8	87.6	85.9	85.5	87.4	87.7 p	87.7
Durable goods stores (\$ bil.)	23.2	25.3	24.8	24.6	28.4	26.4	26.5	27.5	27.6 p	27.8
Nondurable goods stores (\$ bil.)	43.6	49.1	54.7	55.2	59.2	59.5	59.0	59.9	59.6 p	59.9
Food stores (\$ bil.)	14.5	16.3	18.1	18.4	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.9	19.9 p	20.0
Eating and drinking places (\$ bil.)	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8 p	7.7
Apparel and accessory stores (\$ bil.)	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0 p	4.0

¹ Department of Commerce. ² Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. ³ M1 B. ⁴ Composite index of 12 leading indicators. ⁵ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. ⁶ Not seasonally adjusted. ⁷ December of the year listed. ⁸ Moody's Investors Service. ⁹ Federal Home Loan Board. ¹⁰ Adjusted for seasonal variations, holidays, and trading day differences. p Preliminary. * Data revised to reflect the results of the 1980 census count.

U.S. Agricultural Trade

U. S. agricultural exports

	October-July				July			
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Animals, live, excluding poultry	—	—	123,726	155,811	—	—	19,226	30,932
Meat and preps., excluding poultry (mtl.)	346	372	733,371	850,352	36	26	70,721	56,302
Dairy products, excluding eggs	—	—	123,271	196,903	—	—	10,895	28,419
Poultry and poultry products	—	—	456,972	645,585	—	—	58,086	58,466
Grains and preparations	—	—	13,904,503	17,159,341	—	—	1,437,490	1,432,514
Wheat and wheat flour (mtl.)	29,185	33,835	5,183,627	6,382,650	3,405	3,816	577,992	640,962
Rice, milled (mtl.)	1,898	1,463	785,831	765,895	280	145	112,483	81,223
Feed grains, excluding products (mtl.)	59,546	59,526	7,475,850	9,115,518	5,649	4,619	717,401	666,266
Other	—	—	459,195	895,278	—	—	29,814	44,063
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	1,757,866	1,781,501	—	—	157,579	169,223
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	818,355	1,275,504	—	—	78,663	83,145
Sugar & preps., including honey	—	—	198,729	606,335	—	—	31,590	60,026
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mtl.)	41	44	142,869	197,701	3	4	16,615	16,719
Feeds and fodders	—	—	2,391,891	2,412,637	—	—	218,839	170,194
Protein meal (mtl.)	6,684	5,874	1,497,431	1,502,058	552	329	125,134	78,879
Beverages excl. distilled alcohol (Lit.)	65,392	96,340	27,961	48,411	8,689	4,826	3,777	2,437
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mtl.)	254	218	1,205,572	1,136,986	19	14	87,325	79,639
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	1,003,223	890,559	—	—	53,461	65,300
Oilseeds	—	—	5,912,008	5,749,596	—	—	381,929	274,826
Soybeans (mtl.)	21,137	17,448	5,418,825	5,291,073	1,336	805	349,815	230,873
Wool, unmanufactured (mtl.)	3	3	25,896	24,539	(¹)	(¹)	1,461	1,462
Cotton, unmanufactured (mtl.)	1,857	1,157	2,724,996	2,069,313	129	65	191,911	109,839
Fats, oils, and greases (mtl.)	1,299	1,332	664,910	651,536	141	133	66,683	62,889
Vegetable oils and waxes (mtl.)	1,562	1,301	1,043,683	897,058	110	104	70,850	70,043
Rubber and allied gums (mtl.)	14	12	19,072	22,524	1	1	1,723	3,111
Other	—	—	722,698	886,941	—	—	60,861	66,270
Total	—	—	34,001,572	37,659,133	—	—	3,019,685	2,841,756

¹ Less than 500.

U.S. agricultural exports by regions

Region and country ¹	October-July		July		Change from year earlier	
	1979/80	1980/81	1980	1981	October-July	July
	\$ Mil.				PCT	
Western Europe	10,409	9,781	768	661	-6	-14
European Community (EC-9)	7,896	7,422	578	468	-6	-19
Other Western Europe	2,513	2,359	190	193	-6	+2
Greece	230	184	22	16	-20	-32
Portugal	507	663	48	79	+31	+65
Spain	1,133	911	77	62	-20	-19
Eastern Europe	1,997	1,759	135	112	-12	-17
German Dem. Rep.	465	328	20	14	-29	-30
Poland	574	621	29	55	+8	+90
Romania	395	409	44	25	+4	-43
U.S.S.R.	1,412	1,349	0	(¹)	-4	-
Asia	11,722	13,616	1,177	1,144	+16	-3
West Asia	1,145	1,420	113	133	+24	+18
Iran	52	107	0	18	+106	-
Iraq	251	134	18	7	-47	-61
Israel	252	300	34	14	+19	-59
Saudi Arabia	283	416	32	45	+47	+41
South Asia	669	329	57	65	-51	+14
India	349	173	15	38	-50	+153
Pakistan	99	93	15	13	-6	-13
East and Southeast Asia	9,908	11,867	1,007	946	+20	-6
China, Mainland	1,488	1,834	167	136	+23	-19
Hong Kong	389	334	37	30	-14	-19
Indonesia	354	335	11	34	-5	+209
Japan	4,754	5,823	472	461	+22	-2
Korea	1,378	1,871	152	138	+36	-9
Philippines	255	286	26	28	+12	+8
Taiwan	958	972	104	87	+1	-16
Africa	1,774	2,382	173	225	+34	+30
North Africa	987	1,291	74	93	+31	+26
Algeria	179	237	3	13	+32	+333
Egypt	611	855	55	58	+40	+5
Other Africa	787	1,091	98	132	+39	+35
Nigeria	290	394	31	42	+36	+35
Latin America and Caribbean	4,379	5,983	520	433	+37	-17
Brazil	589	717	39	37	+22	-5
Caribbean	599	682	61	74	+14	+21
Central America	318	313	43	29	-2	-33
Chile	204	301	35	23	+48	-34
Mexico	1,544	2,453	230	126	+59	-45
Peru	196	391	16	22	+99	+38
Venezuela	474	760	55	77	+60	+40
Canada, excl. transshipments	1,434	1,709	150	160	+19	+7
Canadian transshipments	715	909	85	94	+27	+11
Oceania	159	172	13	14	+8	+8
Total ²	34,002	37,659	3,020	2,842	+11	-6

¹ Not adjusted for transshipments. ² Totals may not add due to rounding.

Trade balance	October-July		July	
	1979/80	1980/81	1980	1981
	\$ Mil.			
Agricultural exports ¹	34,002	37,659	3,020	2,842
Nonagricultural exports ²	140,965	155,677	13,850	15,353
Total exports ³	174,967	193,336	16,870	18,195
Agricultural imports ³	14,718	14,629	1,422	1,200
Nonagricultural imports ⁴	187,756	199,334	18,161	19,128
Total imports	202,474	213,963	19,583	20,328
Agricultural trade balance	19,284	23,030	1,598	1,642
Nonagricultural trade balance	-46,791	-43,657	-4,311	-3,775
Total trade balance	-27,507	-20,627	-2,713	-2,133

¹ Domestic exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). ² Domestic and foreign exports including Department of Defense shipments (F.A.S. value). ³ Imports for consumption (Customs value). ⁴ General imports (Customs value).

Prices of principal U.S. agricultural trade products

	Annual		1980		1981					
	1978	1979	1980	Aug	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Export commodities:										
Wheat, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	3.56	4.45	4.78	4.76	4.79	4.93	4.77	4.63	4.62	4.36
Corn, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	2.66	3.01	3.28	3.67	3.66	3.71	3.63	3.52	3.57	3.38
Grain sorghum, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	2.48	2.85	3.38	3.74	3.61	3.61	3.49	3.24	3.27	5.59
Soybeans, f.o.b. vessel, Gulf ports (\$/bu.)	7.04	7.59	7.39	8.00	7.74	8.07	7.92	7.44	7.64	7.25
Soybean oil, Decatur (cts./lb.)	25.79	27.59	23.63	25.9	23.00	23.18	21.14	21.27	22.68	20.41
Soybean meal, Decatur (\$/ton)	170.71	191.08	196.47	207.40	207.57	221.38	222.50	200.32	204.89	200.36
Cotton, 10 market avg. spot (cts./lb.)	58.31	61.81	81.13	85.6	81.52	81.15	78.46	78.10	75.07	66.44
Tobacco, avg. Price of auction (cts./lb.)	121.88	132.15	142.29	138.64	149.16	149.50	149.96	149.96	157.44	162.04
Rice, f.o.b. mill, Houston (\$/cwt.)	20.61	20.25	21.89	21.00	27.10	27.75	27.99	27.40	26.99	25.00
Inedible tallow, Chicago (cts./lb.)	19.74	23.45	18.52	19.00	15.95	16.46	16.55	16.00	15.19	na
Import commodities:										
Coffee, N.Y. spot (\$/lb.)	1.66	1.74	1.64	1.50	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.17	1.23	1.29
Sugar, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	13.92	15.61	30.10	33.13	23.81	20.00	17.43	19.00	19.10	17.42
Cow meat, f.o.b. port of entry (cts./lb.)	97.17	130.98	125.18	132.61	113.30	114.80	112.95	110.48	109.50	na
Rubber, N.Y. spot (cts./lb.)	50.19	64.57	73.80	69.20	65.52	60.40	59.08	58.46	55.43	53.72
Cocoa beans, N.Y. (\$/lb.)	1.53	1.44	1.14	.99	.93	.92	.83	.70	.88	.97
Bananas, f.o.b. port of entry (\$/40-lb. box)	5.20	5.91	6.89	6.21	8.33	7.72	8.16	7.04	5.98	5.54

na. = not available.

U.S. agricultural imports

	October-July				July			
	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Thou. units		\$ Thou.		Thou. units		\$ Thou.	
Live animals, excluding poultry	—	—	399,180	291,300	—	—	21,904	16,125
Meat and Preparations, excl. poultry (mt)	774	747	1,945,480	1,862,559	94	74	211,939	168,641
Beef and veal (mt)	594	550	1,506,741	1,357,919	72	53	162,500	118,896
Pork (mt)	155	169	377,970	431,320	20	18	43,740	41,622
Dairy products, excluding eggs	—	—	382,331	442,134	—	—	43,283	45,712
Poultry and poultry products	—	—	58,376	78,417	—	—	7,921	6,863
Grains and Preparations	—	—	224,100	259,604	—	—	22,336	22,404
Wheat and flour (mt)	1	5	398	2,486	(¹)	1	57	373
Rice (mt)	2	6	1,331	3,446	(¹)	1	130	610
Feed grains (mt)	163	135	25,534	25,868	12	10	2,099	1,900
Other	—	—	196,837	227,804	—	—	20,050	19,521
Fruits, nuts, and preparations	—	—	1,032,476	1,235,260	—	—	98,241	124,141
Bananas, Fresh (mt)	1,946	2,044	338,879	417,463	204	202	35,213	43,540
Vegetables and preparations	—	—	761,882	820,477	—	—	42,169	107,074
Sugar and Preparations, incl. honey	—	—	1,451,311	2,090,327	—	—	214,693	157,544
Sugar, cane or beet (mt)	3,318	3,078	1,259,627	1,888,476	360	315	195,818	140,905
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. (mt)	1,418	1,384	5,047,707	3,744,084	134	102	462,628	251,869
Coffee, green (mt)	958	845	3,646,348	2,448,443	92	55	347,703	143,937
Cocoa beans (mt)	122	203	355,278	397,428	17	20	40,766	33,619
Feeds and fodders	—	—	71,845	91,208	—	—	7,049	10,055
Protein meal (mt)	28	30	4,520	8,283	1	6	218	1,097
Beverages, incl. distilled alcohol (hl)	7,445	8,238	838,512	940,900	867	973	93,185	94,170
Tobacco, unmanufactured (mt)	146	131	345,772	292,895	12	10	24,828	20,765
Hides, skins, and furskins	—	—	193,999	241,022	—	—	13,084	13,471
Oilseeds	—	—	45,269	361,127	—	—	3,911	7,680
Soybeans (mt)	1	11	205	3,513	(¹)	(¹)	3	72
Wool, unmanufactured (mt)	27	37	90,243	133,810	3	4	10,145	13,897
Cotton, unmanufactured (mt)	18	12	7,225	9,171	2	(¹)	962	373
Fats, oils, and greases (mt)	7	9	6,013	7,597	(¹)	1	282	683
Vegetable oils and waxes (mt)	559	718	493,701	448,971	42	65	30,496	38,942
Rubber and allied gums (mt)	539	519	713,992	645,457	40	42	57,515	48,707
Other	—	—	608,187	631,319	—	—	55,698	50,786
Total	—	—	14,717,601	14,628,639	—	—	1,422,269	1,199,902

¹ Less than 500,000. Note: 1 metric ton (mt) = 2,204.622 lb; 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters = 26.42008 gal.

World Agricultural Production

World supply and utilization of major crops

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 ¹
	Mil. units							
Wheat:								
Area (hectare)	219.8	224.8	232.5	226.4	228.3	227.6	235.2	238.2
Production (metric ton)	357.3	350.6	421.2	383.8	446.6	422.3	438.9	450.7
Exports (metric ton) ²	63.9	66.7	63.1	73.0	72.0	86.4	93.6	101.9
Consumption (metric ton) ³	363.8	351.7	385.2	398.5	429.9	443.9	443.4	445.6
Ending stocks (metric ton) ⁴	63.9	62.8	98.8	84.0	100.8	79.2	74.7	79.8
Coarse grains:								
Area (hectare)	342.8	350.2	344.6	345.0	342.6	340.6	341.5	342.0
Production (metric ton)	628.5	645.3	704.4	700.9	753.6	739.9	726.8	764.5
Exports (metric ton) ²	63.4	76.4	82.5	84.0	90.1	100.7	105.0	110.4
Consumption (metric ton) ³	634.7	645.9	685.4	692.4	747.2	741.2	742.0	751.0
Ending stocks (metric ton) ⁴	57.3	56.7	75.6	84.1	90.7	89.3	74.1	87.6
Rice, milled:								
Area (hectare)	137.8	142.8	141.6	142.9	142.5	141.0	144.0	145.1
Production (metric ton)	227.3	243.1	236.2	248.9	259.2	252.7	266.0	274.6
Exports (metric ton) ⁵	7.8	9.0	10.5	9.5	11.8	12.4	13.3	12.5
Consumption (metric ton) ³	228.9	235.5	237.5	243.1	254.7	257.7	266.2	273.8
Ending stocks (metric ton) ⁴	11.3	18.9	17.6	23.6	27.8	22.9	22.7	23.4
Total grains:								
Area (hectare)	700.4	717.8	718.7	714.3	713.4	709.2	720.7	725.3
Production (metric ton)	1,213.1	1,239.0	1,361.8	1,333.6	1,458.9	1,415.0	1,431.7	1,489.8
Exports (metric ton) ²	135.1	152.1	156.1	166.5	173.9	199.5	212.1	223.2
Consumption (metric ton) ³	1,227.4	1,233.1	1,308.1	1,334.0	1,431.8	1,442.8	1,451.6	1,470.4
Ending stocks (metric ton) ⁴	132.5	138.4	192.0	191.7	219.3	191.4	171.5	190.9
Oilseeds and meals:⁶								
Production (metric ton)	65.1	73.3	66.7	78.6	83.4	95.8	86.6	94.9
Trade (metric ton)	27.7	33.8	33.9	38.8	40.6	46.2	44.1	46.0
Fats and Oil:⁶								
Production (metric ton)	46.2	49.3	47.4	52.4	54.4	58.5	56.8	59.3
Trade (metric ton)	14.0	16.1	16.9	18.3	19.3	20.8	20.0	20.8
Cotton:								
Area (hectare)	33.4	29.8	30.7	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.5	33.5
Production (bale)	64.5	54.0	56.7	64.1	60.1	65.6	65.3	70.6
Exports (bale)	17.5	19.1	17.6	19.1	19.8	22.6	20.0	20.9
Consumption (bale)	58.7	61.1	60.6	60.0	62.8	65.4	65.7	67.5
Ending stocks (bale)	30.9	24.0	20.4	25.0	22.0	22.4	21.9	24.6

¹ Forecast. ² Excludes intra-EC trade. ³ Where stocks data not available (excluding USSR), consumption includes stocks changes. ⁴ Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries; includes estimated change in USSR grain stocks but not absolute level. ⁵ Soybean meal equivalent. ⁶ Calendar year data. 1975 data corresponds with 1974/75, 1976 data with 1975/76, etc.

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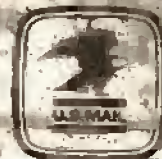
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